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D'ANNUNZIO AIMS ARE SAID TO BE TO 'FREE' MONTENEGRO

Communique Declares Troops Are to Be Enlisted for Purpose in Italy—Official Italy Said to Be Behind Capt. D'Annunzio

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia (Friday)—Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio aims at conquering not only Dalmatia but Montenegro also, according to a semi-official statement issued here. This communique is based on statements made in several quarters, where it is reported Captain d'Annunzio's officers describe him as the liberator of Dalmatia and the protector of Montenegro, and where Captain d'Annunzio himself is credited with the purpose of "freeing" Montenegro and giving it Cattaro as a port. The communique declares that troops for this purpose will be enlisted in Italy and embarked under the eyes of official Italy. This communique, while it is based apparently to a large extent on hearsay evidence, reveals intense irritation here at the continued failure to find a solution of the Adriatic question at the Peace Conference.

Censorship Exercised on Zara Raid

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The censorship has been rigorously exercised in the matter of Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio's raid on Zara and Vice-Admiral Milla's action, which, it is understood, came as a shock to the government. A communique now published, however, gives an outline of the events and this outline shows that a motor car sent by Vice-Admiral Milla, the Italian Governor, was waiting for Captain d'Annunzio when he landed at Zara, and that Captain d'Annunzio drove at once to the Governor's residence. After half an hour's interview, Vice-Admiral Milla announced to his officers that he had promised he would never evacuate any part of Dalmatia "outraged by the Pact of London." Vice-Admiral Milla and Captain d'Annunzio thereupon addressed the crowd and reviewed the troops.

Vice-Admiral Milla has explained that he acted in entire good faith to avoid disorders but the government, the communique says, disapproves and denies explicitly Vice-Admiral Milla's entire declaration, which, it states, is political and completely exceeds his authority. The communique then makes this significant statement: "Recent researches at Ancona, Turin, and Milan have shown that some exalted persons are endeavoring to profit by the Fiume situation to secure territorial advantages. The government is adopting all necessary measures and regards as crimes all attempts to disturb the internal peace of the country."

Vice-Admiral Milla, the communique adds, will remain at his post pending the decision of the government. Meanwhile there is a general state of expectancy. There seems to be evidence that other expeditions are being prepared against Sebenico, Spalato, and other localities on the Dalmatian coast.

DELAY IN JENKINS CASE EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Impatience said to exist in the United States over the delay by the Mexican Government in replying to the note of the State Department in which the immediate release of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, was insisted upon, is not shared by that department.

Yenacio Bonillas, Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, said yesterday he had not been informed of all of the facts in the case, but expressed surprise that a peremptory demand for the release of Mr. Jenkins had been made, inasmuch as consular officials do not enjoy the immunity from arrest that is accorded diplomatic representatives. He thought the delay was due to the necessity that the Mexican Foreign Office should acquaint itself with the case and the usual judicial procedure be carried out.

The State Department learned yesterday that the Mexican Cabinet met last Friday to consider the case, and that Governor Cabrera of Puebla was summoned to give his version of the incident. Consequently a reply is expected any day from the Mexican Government.

IMPERATOR IS TRANSFERRED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor London Wire
NEW YORK, New York—The former German liner Emperor, recently used as an American transport, yesterday was taken from the army piers in Hoboken to the Cunard piers in Manhattan, where she was formally turned over to a British crew.

STATE DISTRIBUTION OF MILK PROJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—At a meeting of representatives of milk producers, distributors, consumers, middle men and public officials called by the city's community councils to discuss the reasons for the high prices of milk and the possibility of remedying the situation, Gov. A. E. Smith said he would recommend to the Legislature that it declare the production of milk to be a public function. In such case, he said, the State of New York would have to determine the price of milk. Nearly 500 delegates voted to support the Governor in this measure. Officials of the Borden Farms Products Company objected on the score that they had not had sufficient time to present their case, and offered figures on the high cost of distribution.

FIRM STAND TAKEN BY DUBLIN CASTLE

Following Sinn Fein Outrages in Ireland, Prison Treatment Is to Be Hereafter Ameliorated for Good Behavior Only

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Dublin Castle, to judge by a communique issued on Saturday evening, proposes to take drastic steps to suppress and punish crime, and throws down the gauntlet to Sinn Fein more definitely than it has yet done. Sinn Fein hunger strikers especially will in future conduct a hunger strike at their own risk. Recent cables to The Christian Science Monitor have drawn attention to the wave of crime now sweeping over Ireland, of which the chief features are the failure of the authorities, in almost every instance, to arrest any of the criminals and, where they are arrested, the failure to secure conviction.

The notice, issued by Dublin Castle, states that in future no amelioration of prison treatment, of any kind whatever, will be given to prisoners convicted of offenses for which they might have been legally indicted, or summarily convicted by common law, or under any statute other than the Defense Act of 1919, no matter by what tribunal such prisoners may be tried, under what act they may be charged.

Hunger Strike to Be Dealt With

Moreover, such amelioration will not be granted to prisoners convicted, under the Defense of the Realm Act, of "carrying or keeping firearms, ammunition or explosives, keeping or using motor cars and motorcycles without a permit, or failing to obey the order of a competent naval or military authority not to reside in or enter any area." Further, any amelioration hereafter granted, shall be altogether conditional on the prisoner's good behavior, and will forthwith be withdrawn in the event of misconduct. From today, the notice states, prisoners who resort to hunger striking will not, in any circumstances, be released from prison either unconditionally or conditionally under the Prisoners' Temporary Discharge for Ill Health Act of 1919, and any prisoner who resorts to hunger striking, it adds, will do so with the full knowledge of the consequences, for which he will be alone responsible.

Recent Outrages

During the past few days, there have been further instances of robbery under arms and other outrages. It is possible, indeed probable, that some of these outrages have nothing to do with Sinn Fein; many of them are, however, carried out in the name of Sinn Fein, and there has been no denunciation of them by the responsible Sinn Fein leaders. A characteristic outrage occurred last week in the County of Tipperary, where a horse was shot because it was the property of a man who had carted goods for the local police some time ago. A raid for arms was made on Friday night on the residence of Colonel Tottenham of Mt. Callan, West Clare, by masked and armed men.

Colonel Tottenham resisted and was knocked about and injured, after which the raiders went off with two shotguns, one rifle, and a miniature rifle, besides two revolvers and ammunition. A demonstration, to commemorate the execution of Allan, Larkin, and O'Brien at Manchester 52 years ago, was arranged to be held at Cork yesterday, but was proclaimed. The police resisted the attempt to carry out the demonstration, and there was some fighting, in which the military took no part. The constabulary eventually dispersed the crowds, suffering several severe casualties.

A. TARDIEU AT DUNKERQUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Sunday)—Andrew Tardieu is at present in Dunkerque where he has already cleared a large part of the congested docks and thus expedited the transportation of foodstuffs and fuel.

SENATORIAL CANDIDACY OFFER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Saturday)—The Department of Dordogne has decided to offer Albert Calvielle, Minister of Transports, the candidature for the senatorial elections.

PRESIDENT CALLS MR. HITCHCOCK

Mr. Wilson and Nebraska Senator to Confer on Course to Be Pursued on Treaty of Peace When Congress Reconvenes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It became evident yesterday that the President is not inclined to accept the statement of some of the senators opposed to the Treaty of Peace who declared last Thursday that it had passed beyond recall. At the request of the President, Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and leader of the Administration forces in the Senate in support of the Treaty, will return from Omaha on Friday night, and will confer with the President on Saturday about the course to be pursued when Congress reconvenes.

Senator Hitchcock admitted plainly before he left Washington that there must be reservations. The President doubtless realizes that necessity now, and will go over the Lodge reservations with Mr. Hitchcock in an effort to determine what he can accept as the basis for a compromise. The few senators who are still in Washington regard it as certain that the President will resubmit the Treaty and that he will make a determined effort to secure its ratification. The message he will send to Congress on Monday will probably be revised after his talk with Senator Hitchcock and will contain the decisions that he reaches after consulting with him about the chances of the Treaty in the Senate with certain reservations.

Nebraska Senator Still to Lead

The invitation of the President to Senator Hitchcock is interpreted as meaning the Nebraska Senator will continue to lead the Administration forces in attempting to win the ratification for the Treaty in the Senate.

As previously stated in these dispatches, Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, is an active candidate for the position of permanent minority leader to succeed Thomas S. Martin, Senator from Virginia. Senator Hitchcock will have the support of most of the northern and western Democratic senators, and has been assured of the support of several southern senators. The President's request for a conference was regarded as an indirect endorsement, and is expected greatly to strengthen his candidacy.

Most of the Republican members of Congress have gone for the recess, and when they return for the regular session of Congress they will report to Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, regarding the political situation in their respective districts.

Letter to Republican Congressmen

Mr. Hays wrote to each Republican Representative and Senator requesting him to report fully on the situation in his district before the meeting of the National Committee in December. His letter follows:

"The National Committee will be under obligations if you will write us fully and frankly about the general political situation in your district. If you go home during the recess, you will, of course, have very definite information; and, in any event, be better advised than anyone as to conditions there. We are anxious to get this information as fully and definitely as possible from everywhere before the meeting of the National Committee in December, and will appreciate it very much if you will give the matter preferred attention."

Mr. Hays, when interrogated as to his opinion of the defeat of the Peace Treaty and the attitude of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, last week, refused to make any comment. It is apparent the Republican National Committee wishes to be further assured as to the sentiment of the country before committing itself to adopting the issue that Senator Lodge said would be the one before the people in the next presidential campaign.

Support of the Lodge Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, came to this city yesterday to consult a committee of business men who are campaigning for support of the Lodge plan to declare war at an end by a resolution. Richard M. Hurd is president of this committee, L. F. Loeve, vice-president, and Jules S. Bache, treasurer. The Eastern and Middle West Travelers Association is assisting the committee and has invited Miles, Polindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, to address it later in the week.

Concessions Needed, Says Hoke Smith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—In a public statement issued here last evening, Hoke Smith (D.), Senator from Georgia, who has been much criticized by his constituents for his stand on the Treaty of Versailles, declared his belief that the pact could be ratified as soon as Congress meets next week. He said: "All that is needed is for the extremists on each side who really desire the Treaty ratified to understand

that the Treaty cannot be ratified without concessions. It is apparent that those who have opposed all reservations are ready to accept the majority of the Lodge reservations. I am sure we can obtain a withdrawal of the introductory resolution, which requires three of the four principal allies to agree to the reservations before the Treaty becomes effective. We can obtain concessions modifying the Shantung and Monroe Doctrine reservations."

MR. POINCARE AT STRASBOURG

President of France at Opening of Reorganized French University Urges Need of Turning War Inventions to Use in Peace

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Sunday)—President Poincaré yesterday presided at the opening of the reorganized French university at Strasbourg, and many of France's masters of science and arts were present. The rector received the President, and a member of the faculty gave a speech describing the history of the university, while Dr. Bucher spoke of its French traditions. The President reviewed the past and sketched the future of the university and was loudly applauded.

The names of the delegations from various foreign universities were called out and those of Louvain, Liège, Belgrade, Jassy, and Prague received prolonged ovations, not unmixt with emotional manifestations. General Humbert presented the troops who marched in front of President Poincaré, and Marshal Joffre, Foch, Pétain, while delegations from the societies of Alsace-Lorraine also paraded.

Need of Peace for Labor

At the banquet, Alexander Millerand proposed the toast of President Poincaré and the University of Strasbourg in its relation to the Allies. "Each day," he said, "it is becoming more clearly recognized by the Allies that the great war is the war being waged to secure peace for labor."

President Poincaré answered in part: "Science was obliged to deem herself under the pressure of the cruel necessities of the war, to multiply the deadly inventions of war to save civilization and right which had been menaced, and science is able today to give thanks to God that it can return at last to the lofty heights which are its natural abode and which you yourselves like to frequent. May all the efforts which men were condemned to make during the four years of war to render the means of destruction more formidable and effective, have contributed to such discoveries as in the time of peace may be profitable to civilization. May science resume in its days of calm its indefatigable investigations and endeavor more and more in discovering the realities and laws which exist beneath the outward appearances. May science help humanity to console its sufferings and recover from its ruins in order to prevent a return to barbarism and to find happiness in work, in love, in beauty, in culture and in truth."

Expectations of France

In the afternoon after the Mayor had presented President Poincaré to the municipal council, Mr. Poincaré returned to the university to preside at a students' congress, at which John Gerald, the president of the Students National Association, opened the meeting. Mr. Gerald recalled the time when the President was himself a student, and then spoke of the duty of the Students General Associations, which he said, must realize the patriotic and social aims they were pursuing to maintain the integrity of the nation's traditions and to help to develop in the coming generation larger ideas of duty and unity.

Support of the Lodge Plan

When the President left the university, the faculty acclaimed him president. He left for Metz to decorate that town with the Croix de Guerre.

Mr. Poincaré on Way to Strasbourg

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Saturday)—President Poincaré left Paris yesterday for Strasbourg to attend the opening of the French University there. Professors Vidal and Lallemand, members of the Academy of Science, who have already arrived in Strasbourg, and Albert Bernard, who is a member of the Fine Arts Academy and rector of the French Academy in Rome, and who left the Villa Medici in order to go to Strasbourg, are also to attend the meeting.

Mr. Bernard has asked Alexander Millerand, the high commissioner of Alsace and the director of fine arts in Alsace-Lorraine, for permission to have painted a picture in commemoration of the ceremony of the reopening of Strasbourg University.

EXAMINATION OF ALIENS CRITICIZED

Only Perfunctory Questions Are Asked at Port of New York to Determine Political Opinions, Says the Acting Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Conditions under which aliens are admitted to the United States through this port, and the apparent ease with which a majority of those arrested for deportation are released, were investigated further yesterday by the Immigration Committee of the United States House of Representatives at a hearing at Ellis Island.

Byron H. Uhl, acting Commissioner of Immigration, said examination of immigrants was perfunctory, that of the 70 inspectors in the port, only 60 were available for effective work, that statements of steamship stewards were largely relied upon for admittance of immigrants, and that second cabin as well as steerage passengers should go to Ellis Island for examination. Certain influences, including hotel people, steamship lines, and "runners who prey upon these people" had interfered, he charged, when the question of examining second cabin passengers was raised four years ago. Only perfunctory questions, he said, were asked to determine the political sentiments of aliens before admittance and the steamship companies were always desirous of hurrying the landing of passengers.

Several Escapes Since June

Mr. Uhl said nearly 200 so-called feeble-minded persons had been admitted under temporary bonds. There had been several escapes from the island since June, mostly by stowaways. No additional watchmen had been placed on duty, and Washington had refused permission for those already at work to carry revolvers, the witness declared.

Mr. Uhl thought the decrease in the force at his command had been caused by the decrease of immigration during the war. Lack of funds for the department was also partly responsible for the shortage, he thought. Since July, 17 of the 70 inspectors had been furnished for lack of funds, and some had their salaries reduced.

The committee is particularly anxious about such conditions because it believes many persons opposed to the United States Government are finding their way into the country.

Of the 65 so-called anarchists sent to the island, several months ago, seven were deported, Mr. Uhl said, others were released on parole, one was found to be a citizen and a few were still on the island, where 70 others are now detained, two of whom are women. Nine persons are being held for deportation.

Mr. Uhl, in reply to a question, said that in his opinion there ought to be more careful general inspection of the immigrants for the good of the country.

Defect Seen in System

One defect in the immigration system is that the Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York is not responsible to his superior, the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, according to Albert Johnson, chairman of the Immigration Committee.

Mr. Johnson said it was difficult to say how far the trouble in handling dangerous aliens has been due to the law, and how far to officials and to fact, that vicious foreigners had succeeded in slipping into the country past an organization physically incapable of doing the work assigned to it, was a matter for legislation. Laxity in the past was not so important as the means of safeguarding the country properly against increasing dangers to be faced from future immigration.

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BRUSSELS, Belgium (Sunday)—The Socialists have expressed their desire that Mr. Delacroix, the Belgian Premier, should form a new Cabinet. In case this request is granted, the ministers will remain at their posts with only two more Socialists, who would then have five seats, while the Roman Catholics have five, and the Liberals have three. The Socialist ministers have had a long interview with Camille Huysmans, who has been elected the secretary of the Socialist International in Antwerp.....	1	Otis Skinner's New Play.....	12
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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—A conference of delegates from the farmers' associations and agricultural workers' unions met, at the Labor Ministry today, representatives of the provisional joint committee of the National Industrial Council to discuss the question of the exclusion of agricultural workers from the 48-hour-a-week Bill. After three hours' discussion, the conference adjourned for a fortnight, no decision having been reached. It is understood that the farmers' associations were practically unanimous in opposing the inclusion of the industry in the bill, while the unions' representatives pressed strongly for its inclusion and supported the attitude of the trade union side of the provisional joint committee. It is probable, however, that a compromise will be reached.	1	Those Rides Through Tawny Spain.....	17
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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Monday)—The young members of the new French Chamber have decided to form a group to support the policy of the immediate realization of the balance of the budget for the reconstruction of the liberated regions and the reorganization of the economic administration. They will take no part in political debates in order to leave themselves free to think only of the economical restoration of France.	1		
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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Fundamental considerations which Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, said were governing him and his associates in arriving at a just settlement of the strike in the bituminous coal fields were placed before the joint scale committees of the operators and miners in a meeting last night. The general impression gathered from Dr. Garfield's statement was that the Administration desired a smaller increase in pay to the miners than was proposed by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor. After the meeting of the Cabinet today, Dr. Garfield said, he may call the committees together again to make a further statement of the government's position. In this meeting he is expected to propose definite figures. The statement made last night was framed by Dr. Garfield in consultation yesterday with A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States; Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, and Judge C. B. Ames, assistant to the Attorney-General. The sanction of the full Cabinet and of President Wilson will be sought and the decisions made by Dr. Garfield and his associates.	1		
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Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the scale committee of the operators for the central competitive field, interpreted Dr. Garfield's statement as a hint to both groups to go over their figures again in order to see if they had figured correctly the increased cost of living which it is intended shall be covered by whatever increased wages finally are allowed. John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers of America, said that he had not been able to digest the statement from hearing it read, but his impression was that it sustained the miners' contentions. The points made in the statement by Dr. Garfield, that the cost of living was expected to fall before the two-year contract now being negotiated would end, and that the government had allowed the operators excess profits during the war to stimulate production, were believed to be an intimation to the miners on the one hand	1		

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that wage increases should not be fixed at present high rates for a long period, and to the operators on the other hand that they should expect profits to be reduced now that the imperative needs of war had passed.

Need Must Be Proved

As the representative of the public he again admonished the committees that the public would not pay more for coal unless it was irrefutably proved that present wages were inadequate and present profits insufficient to allow for fair wages. Any increase in wages would take effect as of the date when the 400,000 men now out on strike returned to work.

No authoritative statement of the wage increases to be proposed today by Dr. Garfield could be obtained last night. Secretary Wilson, acting as mediator when the two groups had reached a deadlock, proposed 31 per cent as a compromise between 20 per cent, offered by the operators, and 40 per cent, asked by the miners. The differences in opinion are over the increase in the cost of living. Dr. Garfield, it is said, not accepting Secretary Wilson's figures. The Cabinet and the President will make the final decision.

As the strike enters its fourth week reserve supplies of coal are being hoarded in several sections of the country, but production last week is unofficially estimated to have been almost 5,000,000 tons, which is about 45 per cent of normal. Unless the Cabinet offer is radically lower than Secretary Wilson's compromise figure, the strike probably will be settled this week and normal production in that event will begin by next Monday.

Dr. Garfield's Statement

The statement by Dr. Garfield follows:

"1. The public must not be asked to pay more than it is now paying for coal unless it is necessary to do so in order to provide reasonable wages to the mine workers and a reasonable profit to the operators.

"2. The arrangement entered into between the operators, the mine workers, and the Fuel Administrator with the sanction of the President of the United States in October, 1917, was intended to equalize the wages of all classes of mine workers and to be sufficient to cover the period of the war, but not beyond March 31, 1920; hence the only increase in the cost of living which can now be considered is the increase above that provided for by the average increase in 1917; that is to say, the average total increase in pay over the 1913 base, which was the base considered in 1917, should not exceed the present average increase in the cost of living over the same base. It is also to be considered that the cost of living will fall rather than rise during the next few years.

"3. The maximum prices fixed by the government on coal were calculated to increase production of coal for war purposes. Coal was basic and the increase imperative. The public ought not to be asked to pay and will not now pay the increase over normal profits then allowed for the purpose of stimulating production.

"4. Any increases in wages now arrived at on the basis of the foregoing principles should be borne by the operators or the public, or both, as may be determined by the application of these principles, and should take effect as of the date when the men return to work.

"5. The needs of the United States are not alone to be considered; Europe is in desperate need of coal and should have all that we can spare."

Embargo on Export of Coal

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An embargo on export of anthracite coal except to Canada has been announced by the Fuel Administration.

Printers' Strike Seems Near End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Local Typographical Union No. 6 has voted approval of a mandate issued by its executive council summoning job and book compositors to return to work from their "vacations," and to submit to arbitration their demands for a 44-hour week and increased wages. This, it is believed, will end the strike and lockout which has existed in the printing trades since the first of October. The executive council is said to have feared that a prolongation of the struggle would result in the establishment of the open shop on a large scale and the development of non-union local conditions. In one of the outwitted bodies, Pressmen's Union No. 61, in which there is said to be a strong sentiment for reaffiliation with the international organization in spite of the local president's strong opposition, a referendum vote will be taken today on that question, and on arbitration of hours and wage increase.

Towboat Engineers' Strike Ends

NEW YORK, New York.—A strike of engineers on ocean and coastwise towboats called six weeks ago has been settled by the granting of increased pay. It was announced yesterday at the office of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association. Chief engineers were granted \$275 a month as against the former pay of \$195, and assistant engineers \$205 as against \$165.

Strike Meetings Forbidden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—All public strike meetings, either in streets or halls, as well as the congregating of large numbers of men, were forbidden by orders of the Mayor to the Youngstown police yesterday. The orders were the result of complaints that men working in the mills had frequently been assaulted and their demand for better police protection.

SHORT DAY SAID TO RESTRICT PRODUCTION

Compulsory Reduction of Working Hours Discussed in Labor Conference—Effect on International Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Canadian employers oppose the adoption of an eight-hour working day unless the United States has a similar law.

S. R. Parsons, employers' delegate from Canada, told the International Labor Conference yesterday that while the eight-hour day is already in operation in many industries, yet the general application would tend to lessen production.

"At the present time," said Mr. Parsons, "when the government is calling upon manufacturers to increase their output and exports in order to meet heavy national obligations, nothing should be done to hinder their efforts. Only by increased production can the cost of living be reduced to all classes. Compulsory reduction of hours militates against establishment of new and small industries, and if the workman is hampered in his efforts to rise, a serious blow is struck at a young and rapidly growing country."

The Eight-Hour Day Provision

Mr. Parsons said an attempt had been made in the eight-hour day committee to include all commercial undertakings and that agriculture has been included in the program of some countries.

"Evidently what is aimed at is an attempt to drive all the workers of the world, like a flock of sheep, into the eight-hour pen, regardless of the world's requirements. It is generally recognized that, unless the United States accepts similar legislation, it would be placing an unfair burden upon Canadian employers, and the country at large, to be bound by the terms of the proposed convention."

The Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes reminded Mr. Parsons that "nine general fundamentals had been laid down by the Peace Treaty, one of which was the eight-hour day and the 48-hour week and should be adopted by all the signatories in so far as it had not then been adopted. May I say," said the Rt. Hon. Mr. Barnes, "that Mr. Parsons is somewhat premature, because it might be amended in the direction that he desires—but even after we have discussed it it is still open, by the terms of the Peace Treaty, for Canada or any other country to reject it."

Canada's Position Stated

The Hon. Newton W. Rowell, government delegate from Canada, said that although Mr. Parsons had spoken for the employers, the governments concerned must, in the last analysis, determine what the policy of the country should be, and he and his colleagues, representing the Government of Canada, intended to vote for the convention.

"While we appreciate the difficulties of the United States possibly adopting one policy and Canada adopting the other, I desire to make our position clear: that the action of the Government of Canada does not depend on the action of the Government of the United States in dealing with these matters. The Parliament of Canada has already approved the Treaty containing the labor clause and the League of Nations clause. We think the League of Nations and the labor clause constitute two of the most vital and important features of the whole convention. The Parliament of Canada having approved the League of Nations and the labor clause the Government of Canada will carry out the obligations it has assumed in the Treaty, in spirit as well as in letter."

Backwardness of United States

There has been much disappointment because of the failure of the United States to cooperate in the comprehensive international program that is being worked out here. While under the terms of the Treaty the United States could not vote, the courtesy of the conference was extended to American representatives. The only one who has shown any interest has been Secretary Wilson. The Labor delegates attended only one session and the Chamber of Commerce disregarded the invitation to send employers' representatives.

With other countries taking action on the fundamentals of labor action is regarded as inevitable that the United States will have to do later what the other countries are doing now or else will find itself discriminated against by other countries for their own protection.

Leon Jouhaux said he voted for the draft convention because for the first time, internationally, the eight-hour day and 48-hour week have been affirmed in an assembly where delegates from various governments are present. "It is the first manifestation in favor of international labor legislation."

The vote on the convention will be taken on Tuesday.

The delegates representing the various parts of the British Empire have been invited to make a tour of eastern Canada at the conclusion of the conference.

PLANS DISCOVERED FOR RISING IN PETROGRAD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—A Moscow wireless message alleges the discovery of a White Guard organization in Petrograd, which intended to create a rising in Petrograd to assist General Judenitch and was financed by the Allies. The head of the organization was Mr. Bukoff, editor of the Trade Gazette and the real strength of the organization amounted to two

bodies of military men, the majority, the wireless message states, being military specialists serving in the Red Army.

There was constant communication with General Denikin, who was kept informed of all the military and political operations. The organization, it is stated, was connected with all the Soviet institutions and even used the naval wireless station and aeroplanes to give information to General Judenitch.

Alliance in Baltic Region Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—Reports here, from Helsingfors, indicate that an alliance between Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania has been practically concluded, and that this alliance will most likely conclude peace with Soviet Russia.

TEACHERS WILL PRESENT OWN CASE

Boston Hearing Last Evening on Question of Higher Pay to Be Followed by Another Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Development yesterday in the Boston school teachers' campaign for more pay included a vote by the City Council favoring the right of the teachers to appear before the legislative committee on Municipal Finance at the State House, a right previously denied by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, and the ruling by that committee that the teachers might appear in person to present their case.

The committee met in the evening, a few hours after the vote of the City Council, to consider the Boston School Committee's bill to increase teachers' compensation. Another bill has been presented on behalf of the teachers, who want a flat increase of \$600 a year, instead of the graduated increase with \$384 as a maximum presented by the school board.

Judge Michael H. Sullivan, chairman of the School Board spoke first at the hearing. He declared that there are thousands of vacancies in the schools because teachers will not work for the low pay now offered. In many instances less than a living wage, and pointed out that untrained workers in certain occupations are much better paid than teachers. Only by giving the teachers an adequate wage, he said, could competent teachers and proper service be assured. The School Committee's bill calls for an increase in the Boston tax rate of 10.3. There are 3485 permanent teachers, and a number of janitors and clerical assistants. The increase asked for by the School Committee calls for an expenditure of about \$1,500,000 a year.

Herbert Parker said that he had hoped to represent the teachers, but that owing to the ruling of the Mayor against them he had felt that no teachers should attend the hearing. Since the vote of the council, however, he felt that the teachers might appear if the committee were willing to allow them, though they could not appear at that time. The council, he said, had unanimously favored the teachers in their campaign for larger increases than the School Board wishes to ask.

The Committee on Municipal Finance agreed that the teachers might present their own case, and that Judge Sullivan might also call any teachers he chose in support of his own bill. The hearing was adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The teachers last night issued a statement to the effect that 10,000 petitions for increasing their pay had been received up to 6 o'clock that evening. They also pointed out that the real issue underlying the campaign for more money is the preservation of the morale and quality of the teaching body, not only in Boston, but throughout the country. The teachers contended that a degenerate teaching force would menace the stability of the government. Teachers capable of success in that field also usually have qualities that enable them to gain success in other ways, the statement said, and if living conditions in the profession were not suitable, would gradually change into other lines of work.

SHIP BUNKERS AT SYDNEY UNMOLESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia.—As a result of the miners' strike in the United States, the Australian passenger liner, Tainie, bound for England, which was to have taken on bunker coal at Norfolk, Virginia, arrived here on Monday morning, and is being bunkered at the Dominion Coal Company's piers. The Tainie came through the Panama Canal, and will continue her voyage from here at once.

So far there is no hint of any action by District 26 of the United Mine Workers of America, to which the Cape Breton miners belong. But when the strike began in the United States, the district officials of the union intimated that some steps would be taken if vessels were shifted here from American ports for bunkers.

CANADA'S COAL SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—According to J. H. Wilkie, secretary of the Canadian Trade Commission, the anthracite coal situation in central Canada is excellent. He stated that the dealers had large stocks on hand, and that even were the export embargo of the United States made applicable to Canada, the Dominion would be able to get along very well for a while. The steam coal situation was a little more difficult and certain industries were finding their stocks getting low. The railways were not badly off for coal, the Grand Trunk Railway having about a month's supply ahead. The Canadian Pacific Railway generally stocks up about half a year ahead.

GERMANY REGARDED AS QUITE IMPOTENT

No Disposition Found in Authoritative Quarters to Take Alarmist Views Regarding German Military Power or Secret Army

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—Some newspapers during the past few days have been much disturbed by reports regarding Germany's military power. One newspaper, but Germany's equipped army at 700,000 and maintained that Gustave Noske, the Minister of National Defense, was organizing "a secret army," camouflaged as a citizens' defense force, against Spartacist outbreaks, and probably totaling another 300,000 men.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor has made inquiries in authoritative quarters, and finds that there is no disposition to take this alarmist view.

From a military standpoint Germany is regarded in authoritative quarters as quite impotent. Her transport and food supply for example are barely adequate to meet the minimum needs of the civilian population during the winter, and rule out any possibility of concentrating or feeding and maintaining an army.

Finally a renewal of the blockade would ruin Germany. It is, however, admitted that signs are not wanting, in Germany, that the Monarchists would not be unwilling to upset the existing government if the possibility presented itself. If the Monarchists should attempt a rising, it would almost certainly provoke a Spartacist or a Bolshevik rising in the view of the people who do not take an alarmist view of Germany.

Any such double-headed outbreak would certainly reduce Germany to chaos, with very perilous results to the recovery of Europe and the world as a whole. That, and not any German so-called secret army, is the real danger of the German situation.

Reports Said to Be Exaggerated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

WESTMINSTER, England (Monday).

Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons today informed a questioner that he thought that the statements that Germany had over 500,000 soldiers were exaggerated, but this was a question that the Supreme Council had always kept in view so that the Treaty after ratification might be enforced. He further said that limitation of the numbers of the German Army was only to take effect after the conclusion of the Treaty, and that clearly it was the duty of the allied council to insure that no risk was run of not being able to enforce it. The strength of the German Army was one of the things for Marshal Foch to watch.

Mr. Bonar Law refused to go into questions regarding the League of Nations, as affected by the United States Senate's action.

Mr. Hamar Greenwood informed a member that the British Ambassador at Washington had no mission regarding the Irish question.

Improvement in British Coal Output

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—Viscount Allenby, according to a Reuters message dated Wednesday, summoned the Extremist leaders to the Presidency on Tuesday, attributed the recent disorders to them and told them that all disorders must cease, and finally ordered two of the leaders to leave Cairo, namely Mahmud S. Suliman Pasha, president, and Ibrahim Said Pasha, vice-president.

On Wednesday these leaders were still in Cairo, and declared they would not obey Lord Allenby's order. There have apparently been demonstrations in Cairo, the mob, however, preferring to destroy property without coming in conflict with the troops.

RAILWAY WORKERS DISCUSS PROPOSALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—In response to the call of their respective chiefs, Warren S. Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. G. Lee, of the Railroad Trainmen; L. E. Shepherd, of the Order of Railway Conductors, and Timothy Shea, of the Order of Firemen and Enginemen, more than 100 chairmen of the divisions of these organizations from the various railroads operated by the government met in the Engineers Building here yesterday to discuss the changes which Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, has proposed in wages and regulations for computing overtime and conditions of work on the railroads under federal operation.

GROWTH OF HARVARD FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Harvard endowment fund has now reached \$10,240,212, practically two-thirds of the amount required, and class organizations are endeavoring to complete the quota. Contributions in the Boston district total \$4,060,119, in the New York district \$3,679,649, and elsewhere \$2,500,444.

KENTUCKY DRY MAJORITY

FRANKFORT, Kentucky.—Kentucky voted itself dry at the state election by a majority of 10,717, according to the official count completed yesterday of the vote cast on November 4 on a prohibition amendment to the State Constitution.

RESIGNATION OF ADMINISTRATOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Metz correspondent.

METZ, Lorraine (Sunday).—It is announced that General Andlauer, the administrator of the Saar district, has resigned his office.

being within its legal rights in issuing a rebate check for the extra fare pending an appeal to the court from the commission's order. He said the company did not have the arbitrary power to establish conditions under which its obedience to law may be suspended.

PRINCE OF WALES REACHES HALIFAX

Governor-General of Canada Is Received on H. M. S. Renown Shortly After Arrival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—H. M. S. Renown, bearing the Prince of Wales, dropped anchor here at about 8 a. m. yesterday. An hour or so later, the Prince received the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, on the warship and later Lieut.-Gov. McCallum Grant.

Last night he was present at a banquet given at the Halifax Club by the Dominion Government. Those present included members of the Federal Cabinet, Lieutenant-Governor Grant, and the Premier of Nova Scotia, the Hon. G. H. Murray.

Prince Thanks America

Appreciation Expressed in Note to Secretary of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Secretary of State of the United States sent a parting message to the Prince of Wales just before his departure from the United States which read: "On the eve of Your Royal Highness' departure from the United States permit me to express, on behalf of this government, the satisfaction and pleasure which it has been to entertain as its guest so distinguished a representative of the British Empire, whose brief sojourn in this country has done so much to strengthen the friendship and good will of the two great English-speaking nations. We can only hope that you will carry away with you memories of your visit as agreeable as those which you leave behind."

"Please accept the assurances of my personal admiration and esteem, and my hope that your homeward voyage may be pleasant and restful. (Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."

The reply of the Prince of Wales, received yesterday, said:

"I am greatly touched by the kindness of your farewell telegram on behalf of the Government of the United States. This visit has been for me a delightful experience which I will never forget. I cannot thank the American Nation and the American Government enough for the kindness and hospitality which has been shown me in such generous measures wherever I have gone. I shall always think of the people of this country as my friends, and I shall look forward keenly to an opportunity of repeating my visit."

EXTREMIST LEADERS ORDERED FROM CAIRO

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday).—Viscount Allenby, according to a Reuters message dated Wednesday, summoned the Extremist leaders to the Presidency on Tuesday, attributed the recent disorders to them and told them that all disorders must cease, and finally ordered two of the leaders to leave Cairo, namely Mahmud S. Suliman Pasha, president, and Ibrahim Said Pasha, vice-president.

On Wednesday these leaders were still in Cairo, and declared they would not obey Lord Allenby's order. There have apparently been demonstrations in Cairo, the mob, however, preferring to destroy property without coming in conflict with the troops.

WOMEN INVITED TO DEMOCRATIC COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has issued a call for a meeting to fix the place of holding the Democratic National Convention, for the first time inviting women to participate. The call follows:

"There will be a meeting of the Democratic National Committee at the Shoreham, in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, on Thursday, January 8, 1920, at 10:30 a. m., for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next Democratic National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and to transact any other business that may be submitted to the committee."

"The members of the Women's Associated Democratic National Committee from the various states and territories are respectfully invited to attend."

EXTAR FARE CHARGE CAUSES DISORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—A renewed attack by the Brooklyn City Railroad to collect a second fare at Foster and F. Bush avenues, although forbidden by the Public Service Commission, resulted in disorder yesterday morning, and the arrest of three company inspectors on charges of assault brought by passengers who were ejected from cars after refusal to pay the extra fare.

Harry E. Lewis, Kings County district attorney, said civil action would be taken against the company, as not

"WHY HAVE GERMAN DELEGATES LEFT?"

"Temps." Commenting on Departure of German Mission From Paris, Says Reasons Are Different From Those Given

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday).—The departure of Mr. von Simson, the German delegate in Paris, has caused much comment, the reasons given by the German diplomatist to explain his departure being considered unjustified, as the terms of the protocol have been known for three weeks, and the "Reich" has had plenty of time to discuss them. It is believed by many that this step represents a maneuver on the part of Germany to take advantage of the hesitation of the United States Senate in ratifying the Peace Treaty. Commenting on this situation editorially, the "Temps" says:

"For the past five months, Germany has been insisting on the necessity of enforcement of the Versailles Treaty by November 1. The Allies communicated to her a protocol on November 18; the German mission arrived in Paris to sign the protocol and conclude the last arrangements on November 20; the Allies decided upon enforcement of the Treaty on December 1; on November 22 the German commission leaves Paris without giving the date of its return. Why?"

The German plenipotentiaries want to give us the impression that they are acting for the three following reasons: First, surprise, they are astonished at the conditions of the protocol, but why did they wait so long to be astonished, when the protocol was communicated to them, three weeks ago; secondly, indignation, they cannot conceive but that the repatriation of German prisoners is necessary under the enforcement of the Versailles Treaty, although on August 28, the Allies declared that if they consented to liberate German prisoners in advance, it was a favor based on the condition that Germany would execute faithfully her obligation, something that she did not do; thirdly, the German mission says it is necessary to consult the government and "Reich"; but to obtain instructions from Berlin, it is not necessary for all the mission to leave France without giving any date for its return. As for the "Reich," it can only vote on something that has been already concluded, and nothing has yet been concluded.

"Those reasons are not sufficient to explain the attitude of the German delegates. We must find for ourselves the real meaning of this departure. Are there not in the German Government men who strongly desire to delay peace under the pretext that the United States Senate has not ratified the Versailles Treaty? Are there not behind the German Government military reactionaries influenced aiming to prevent at all costs the enforcement of peace in order at the same time to prevent the disarmament of Germany and the consolidation of the democratic régime? We are waiting for Germany's answer."

Mr. von Simson Leaves for Berlin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Sunday).—Mr. von Simson, the German delegate who is to sign the protocol, which the Allies have demanded shall be executed by Germany to guarantee the carrying out of the armistice terms, has left Paris for Berlin with the German experts and technicians in order to consult with the German Government to obtain permission of the "Reich" to sign the protocol. This decision was taken after Mr. von Simson had interviews not only with Paul Dutasta, the general secretary of the Peace Conference, and General Berthelot, but with the American and British delegates. The enforcement of peace is still delayed.

LAWYERS ARE URGED TO BAR RADICALS

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—Eleodor Yanez, of the Chilean diplomatic and commercial mission to the United States and European countries, who has been absent from Chile for the past eight months, has arrived here from Europe en route to Chile by way of Buenos Aires.

Mr. Yanez said he thought that South American governments might take energetic measures to prevent labor troubles from spreading on this continent, and expressed the opinion that the prohibition of the entry of anarchists and other radicals to South American countries should not be delayed.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, addressed a meeting yesterday of some of the chairmen of committees which will have charge of the work of the Pan-American Financial Conference beginning January 12 next. Although he will then be a member of the United States Senate, he said he would cooperate with the committees to the utmost of his ability.

A decision was reached not to take the Pan-American representatives on a tour of the country as a body, but to invite business organizations in the various financial centers to extend invitations to groups with whom they would particularly like to confer.

Announcement was made of the selection of the following committee chairmen: Argentina, Frank A. Vanderlip, New York City; Bolivia, Joseph P. Grace, New York, New York; Brazil, Mortimer L. Schiff, New York City; Chile, Paul M. Warburg, New York,

City; Colombia, Wallace D. Simmons, St. Louis, Missouri; Costa Rica, Walter Parker, New Orleans, Louisiana; Cuba, F. Q. Brown, New York City; Dominican Republic, William C. Redfield, New York, New York; Guatemala, John Claussen, New York, New York; Haiti, Edward H. Hadden, St. Louis, Missouri; Honduras, H. H. Merrick, Chicago, Illinois; Mexico, Robert S. Brookings, St. Louis, Missouri; Nicaragua, W. L. Saunders, New York, New York; Panama, H. K. Mulford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Paraguay, Lewis E. Pearson, New York, New York; Peru, John H. Fahy, Boston, Massachusetts; Salvador, W. S. Rowe, Cincinnati, Ohio; Uruguay, Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago, Illinois; Venezuela, Robert H. Patchin, New York, New York. The chairman of the Ecuador group will be chosen later.

HIGHER NEWSPAPER RATES ARE ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Increase of both circulation and advertising rates, and reductions in the size of newspapers, were proposed as remedies for the newspaper shortage in resolutions introduced here yesterday at a called meeting of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association.

The resolutions provide for a uniform increase throughout the association's membership of 5 cents a week in subscription rates, and Sunday papers are to be reduced in size four pages and daily papers 10 per cent. Local advertisers are to be requested to reduce their space 25 per cent and to accept an advance in rate of 33-1-3 per cent. Foreign advertising rates are to be raised 25 per cent. A vote on the resolutions will be taken today.

CORPORATION TO BUILD HOMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office.

PORTLAND, Maine.—A plan for building homes and selling them at cost to Portland families has been adopted here by the Chamber of Commerce. A housing committee investigated the possibilities in such a venture, found land suitable and first payment has been made for the property. It is planned to organize a \$100,000 corporation to be known as the Portland Home Building Association for the purpose of acquiring land and selling houses to prospective home owners. One of the important articles of the corporation is to be that no dividend greater than 6 per cent shall be paid upon the stock, it being the idea that this shall be a sale to prospective home owners on a strictly cost basis.

FARMERS EMPLOY CHEMIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Caribou News Office.

CARIBOU, Maine.—The Aroostook Federation of Farmers has engaged a fertilizer expert, who has had nine years' experience as chief chemist for one of the large fertilizer manufacturers, as its purchasing agent. This will place the federation in a position to purchase chemicals directly from manufacturers and importers. The federation also plans to handle grass seed and other commodities.

GAS PRICE INCREASE ALLOWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEWARK, New Jersey.—The Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey has allowed the Public Service Gas Company a new base rate for gas, \$1.15 for 1000 cubic feet, starting with December's sales. The former rate was 90 cents for 1000 cubic feet with a surcharge of 7 cents. The increase affects more than 500,000 gas consumers in this State.

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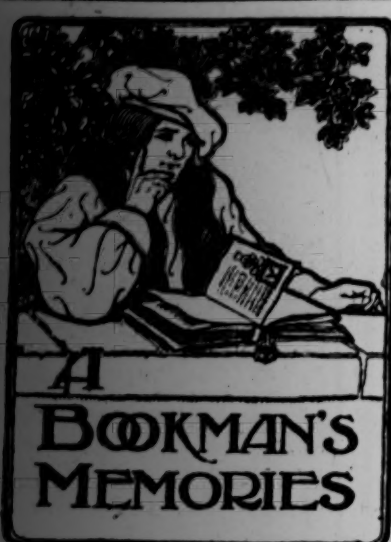
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George Eliot

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

On Christmas morning, in the year 1880, an eager and romantic youth paced the uplands and lanes of Hampstead composing a poem on George Eliot. He may have walked where Keats walked, but he was not a poet. It was a commonplace set of verses, and yet this prosaic poem received the honor of publication. It was news and editors are human; it was news because on December 23 George Eliot had passed away, and that eager and romantic youth felt, or thought he felt, her departure keenly. The last stanza of the poem ran:

George Eliot master, woman and friend,
We who hope to work on these earthly shores,

Now waitfully look to the distant end,
And ask for a life to help us live yours.

In later years when he asked the editor why he published this unpoetical poem, the good man, who was also an honest man, replied: "It was topical, and besides your father advertised in my paper."

The present generation can hardly realize the effect of George Eliot's books on intellectual Victorian England. In her hands the novel became a sociological and spiritual exercise. It was no longer a mere story; it was a humanitarian tract, a vehicle for the demonstration of abstract moral truth. This alone would have availed little with the general public, but she also had humor, pathos, and a power of rich and varied characterization. To be sure there were anxious discussions in heterodox, as well as orthodox, families as to the propriety of her relations with George Henry Lewes, but as time passed Victorian England let the matter drop, and contented itself with her genius.

Recently he reread "Middlemarch," and he arose from the reading amused at her insight and power, her poignant sympathy, her vivid characterization, her hunger and thirst for righteousness, and he saw, the pity of it, how she waterlogged the ships of her understanding with the intellectual explorations of other people. Victorian culture depended much upon great names. There were giants about—Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Carlyle, Newman, and the German philosophers. These edifices of knowledge which Victorian England thought were final, the genius of George Eliot pierced. She reflected their light and cast it on people, real fictional people, the stuff of human nature.

That eager and romantic youth, to be candid, did not derive much pleasure from George Eliot. He was too young. (I am writing like Henry Adams.) He was more interested in adventures in life than in adventures in psychology. He read "Adam Bede" for duty, he read the works of Captain Marryat for joy. But he grew up with George Eliot. Her novels were the staple food of his serious Victorian home. Book after book came out, and each was the book of the moment, of the year—"Scenes of Clerical Life," "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Romola," "Felix Holt," "Daniel Deronda." Each was read by the family slowly and reverently, each was discussed ("Theophrastus Such" was voted dull), each was part of their education, and Dorothea, Maggie, Gwendolen, Felix Holt, Romola, Lydgate, Dinah Morris, Mrs. Poyser, Mrs. Tulliver, Hetty Sorrel, became members of the family circle. They discussed these fictional people, they copied the author's profound and searching asides into their commonplace books, and they repeated with admiration and momentary longing the only poem of George Eliot's that has achieved popularity, of which the first and last lines are:

Oh may I join the choir invisible
Who were once the gladness of the world.

So, on that Christmas morning the eager and romantic youth, nurtured on George Eliot, exalted by the idea of her effort and aspiration, conscious of loss, made with difficulty his poem, crying for a life "to help us like yours." That was in 1880. The first edition of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" had been published in 1875.

How does George Eliot stand today? The librarians of America (the few I have consulted) tell a tale of unvisited shelves save when high-school girls need her novels for class purposes. In England she is still read, but the sale of her novels would make a poor show against the sale of the novels, say, of Dorothy Richardson. Miss Richardson is entirely interested in Dorothy; George Eliot was interested in humanity, not in Mary Ann Evans (by the by, she adopted the *nomme de guerre* of George Eliot because "George was Mr. Lewes' Christian name, and Eliot was a good, mouth-filling, easily pronounced word").

In England, where they are always faithful to favorites, 1919, the year of her centenary, has been "alized at Nuneaton by a public luncheon, a children's festival, a century costume ball, with characters from her works, and a proposal to form a George Eliot society.

Reader, if you wish to be just to this great thinker and teacher, go carefully through two or three of her novels. Then perhaps you will say what the modern young woman said, who had not read a word of George

Eliot, but who was fully conversant with the Russian and French novelists. "Middlemarch" came her way. She read it with avidity, passing from a patronizing attitude to one of absorbed attention, and when she had finished it drew a long breath and cried: "Why didn't they tell me about her? Are there any more like this?" And run through her "Life and Letters." You will realize with amazement her unrelenting intellectual activity. Here is a list of the books she was reading in August, 1868, long after she had become famous as a novelist: First book of "Lucretius," sixth book of the "Iliad," "Samson Agonistes," Warton's "History of English Poetry," Grote, second volume, "Marcus Aurelius," "Vita Nuova," Volume IV, Chapter I, of the "Pellicle Positive," Guest on "English Rhythms," Maurice's "Lectures on Casuistry."

Such arduous study had been her pleasure throughout her life. She might have become a mere learned woman, a bluestocking; but she had always been conscious of a vague feeling that some time or other she might write a novel. Instinctively from childhood she had been studying people. Here is the bold statement of her beginnings: "September, 1856 (she was then 37), made a new era in my life, for it was then I began to write fiction. . . . One morning as I was thinking what should be the subject of my first story, my thoughts merged themselves into a dreamy doze, and I imagined myself writing a story, of which the title was 'The Sad Fortunes of the Reverend Amos Barton.'"

"Scenes of Clerical Life" was immediately successful, and book followed book with increasing reputation, so that in the end this student who spoke and wrote four languages, who supplied the profoundest articles for the Westminster Review, who translated Strauss and Spinoza, who lost her faith and consoled herself with duty, became one of the five great Victorian novelists, the other four being Dickens, Thackeray, Meredith, and Hardy. Gradually her great heart mastered her mentality, her interest in humanity dominated her interest in the intellects of others, pity and tenderness colored the chill austerity of the student.

It is impossible to write about George Eliot without quoting the description by Frederick Myers, which once read is never forgotten:

I remember how, at Cambridge, I walked with her once in the Fellows' Garden of Trinity, on an evening of rainy May; and she, stirred somewhat beyond her wont, and taking as her text the three words which have been used so often as the inspiring trumpet call of men—the words God, Immortality, Duty—pronounced with terrible earnestness how inconceivable was the first, how unbelievable the second, and yet how peremptory and absolute the third. Never, perhaps, have sterner accents affirmed the sovereignty of impersonal and uncompassionate Law. I listened, and night fell, her grave, majestic countenance turned toward me like a sibyl's in the gloom; it was as though she withdrew from my grasp, one by one, the two scrolls of promise and left me the third scroll only, awful with inevitable fates. And when we stood at length and parted, amid that columnar circuit of the forest trees, beneath the last twilight of starless skies, I seemed to be gazing, like Titus at Jerusalem, on vacant seats and empty halls—on a sanctuary with no presence to hallow it, and heaven left lonely of a God.

... And there was light. "Why," said a modern critic, "did she not push her inquiries farther and come out? It is an unfair question. Hers was a great nature chilled by the creeping cold of a Time Spirit whose essential quality was Fear."

... And there was light. Ah, if only this great thinker, who washed the pan of theology and found in the residuum only Duty, could have read, day by day, some passages from "Science and Health."

A COTTAGE AMONG THE HILLS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The village nestles immediately below Great Wharfedale, in the valley of the Upper Wharfe—a region in which two colors only, green and gray, predominate. Here are old gray houses, old gray walls—moss-grown into emeralds, green fields breaking into gray terraced outcroppings—all set under soft gray English skies. The cottage must be at least three hundred years old, set down, as all the other cottages seem to be, haphazard along the winding village street, which follows the course of the hurrying beck as it hastens to join the river in the dale below. Upon entering, a passage leads to the living room at the end. To the right is the large low kitchen, with its raftered ceiling and cavernous fireplace. To the left a steep leads downward into a stone-flagged scullery, wherein another steep leads up to a great stone sink, raised on a sort of honorable dais, from which a small window looks out upon the happenings of the village street. Flocks of black-faced mountain sheep pass frequently—bleating as they go, washing in the river, to shearing, or to local fairs. When school is out, groups of flaxen-haired children play cricket opposite, while two or three times a day there is the excitement of the arrival of the public bus from the railway station many miles away. This is the real country, where are no sights but lovely sights, and no sounds save happy sounds—of soft voices speaking sparingly, lambs bleating, birds singing, children's laughter—all homelike harmony is here around this cottage hidden among the hills.

Liquor signs must go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—W. C. Whaley, collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana, has called public attention to the fact that under the federal statute, all signs and advertisements of intoxicating liquors must be removed from former saloons. A similar provision exists in the Montana prohibition law, which became effective December 30, 1918.

CAPABLANCA, THE CHESS MASTER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

José Raul Capablanca, who is called the greatest living chess personality, is of a lively disposition and has a sense of humor that sometimes amounts to practical joking. His game at Hastings with the London player, R. H. V. Scott, is a case in point. Scott is a good amateur and is known for his attacking proclivities; he prides himself on wresting the initiative from his opponents even at the cost of unsound sacrifices of force, which, however, owing to the human element, often work out well for him. Capablanca was told of this foible of Scott's the night before their game, when at dinner in his hotel, and he thereupon humorously announced to his chess friends that he would go for the attack against Scott for all he was worth, and would not give the London player a chance to employ his usual tactics. In the result, the game lasted just 27 moves, when Scott resigned to avoid a forced mate in two more moves: on the eighth and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

José R. Capablanca

ninth moves, the loser played into his opponent's half of the board, and on the tenth he attacked one of Capablanca's minor pieces; as regards the rest of the game, Scott kept strictly within his own lines and attacked nothing. He was too busy defending. The game is subjoined as it is quite amusing.

The Hastings Congress

The interest taken in the Hastings Congress was extraordinary, and without disparaging the other players, many of them excellent, there is no doubt it was mainly due to the prestige and personality of Capablanca. People who did not know the difference between a stalemate and a stymie would inquire of one: "What sort of chap is this Cuban? Is he really the best chess player in the world? Let me see, his name is 'Capablanca,' isn't it?" Gently but firmly one would then explain that there was no connection between the idiotic (if heroic) boy of the burning deck and the master chess player—who, in the same circumstances would doubtless have found a way out of a bad position: in fact, the following authentic story shows he has great capacities in this direction.

At the age of five, the Cuban was a spectator of a game of chess played between his father and a friend, both beginners. By merely watching the moves, this infant prodigy managed to reason out the way the different pieces could be deployed: after a time, however, he perceived something that worried his logical mind. He "laid low and said nuffin" until Capablanca père succeeded in winning, when he gravely told his father that he had won by cheating! The amazed parent required him to prove his case or—José, unperturbed, replied: "You moved this thing" (here he pointed to a knight) "from white to white!" (which, as all chess players know, is an impossible move) and he proceeded to play through the entire game without assistance, convincing his father of the truth of his criticism. "Since you know so much about it," said Capablanca senior, "perhaps you would like to play me a game." Well and good, and José won!

Chess a Jealous Mistress

Such powers of correlation, it seems, would be equal to winning world wars or even to settling a railway strike, but one cannot play master chess and do anything else really well. It is sufficient proof that it never has been done. Morphy was not a great lawyer and Lasker is not a great mathematician, though probably they could both have become world-famous in these particular lines, had it not been for the "cacothethy" of chess. What the general community loses from the almost accidental obsession of great minds in the game is, however, a gain to the chess community, which, it is not numerous, is universal and international.

Capablanca is totally opposed to those faddists who think chess-playing an unhealthy occupation. He himself

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OMAHA EST. 1886

never worries, when playing the game, and never grieves over a loss—it is true, he has not much cause, having been beaten in match games only nine times since he attained master rank in 1910—one game a year, on the average. He plays a good game of tennis, and he tries to get in a walk after a particularly hard encounter.

Capablanca on Tour

The Cuban has recently returned from Paris, and is at present touring the English provinces; he plays simultaneously against well-known clubs, generally taking on about 40 opponents at a time. He rarely loses more than one or two games, draws a few more, and wins the rest, taking from three to four hours to complete the exhibition. In this simultaneous play, Capablanca walks round a room, making a move when he comes opposite to each of the players, and should the other have a reply immediately prepared, the master is willing to continue the game. In this connection an amusing incident occurred at a recent exhibition given at the "Gambit" chess rooms in the city of London. Capablanca's opponent thought he might fluster the master by playing on a "lightning" system of about a move a second. The Cuban was nothing loath, and a rattling, as of machine-gun fire was heard on that particular board for about half a minute. There were only 21 shots, as Capablanca mated his overbold antagonist on the eleventh move, amid uproarious merriment on the part of the spectators.

It is to be hoped that a match between the world champion, Emanuel Lasker, and Capablanca will be set on foot as soon as practicable. Lasker was challenged by the Cuban after the latter's victory at San Sebastian, 1911, and an understanding between the masters was arrived at during the Petrograd Congress, 1914. When the political situation has cleared up, Lasker must defend his title or resign it; in the latter event, Capablanca has announced his intention of claiming the title to which his wonderful record gives him every right. He will then be willing to play a match with the Russian master, Rubinstein, the third member of the great Chess Triumvirate.

The game referred to above between Capablanca and Scott was as follows:

Queen's Gambit Declined

White	Black
1. P-Q4	1. P-Q4
2. P-QB4	2. P-QB4
3. Kt-KB3	3. Kt-KB3
4. P-K3	4. P-K3
5. QKt-Q2	5. QKt-Q2
6. B-Q3	6. B-Q3
7. Castles	7. Castles
8. P-K4	8. P-K4
9. KtP	9. KtP
10. B-K2	10. B-K2
11. B-B2	11. B-B2
12. Q-Q3	12. Q-Q3
13. P-KK3	13. P-KK3
14. B-K2	14. B-K2
15. QR-Q1	15. QR-Q1
16. KR-K4	16. KR-K4
17. Kt-R4	17. Kt-R4
18. P-K3	18. P-K3
19. Q-KB3	19. Q-KB3
20. Kt-B3	20. Kt-B3
21. KtPch	21. KtPch
22. P-K5	22. P-K5
23. B-Kt	23. B-Kt
24. QRP	24. QRP
25. R-Pch(1)	25. R-Pch(1)
26. Q-Pch	26. Q-Pch
27. Q-Bch	27. Q-Bch

The game calls for little comment. Capablanca's eighteenth move was in anticipation of Black's Q-B2. White's eighteenth and nineteenth moves were made under time pressure. The final attack begins with 20 Kt-B3, and Black is busy thereafter trying to defend against moves each of which threatens several things and the pretty sacrifice on move 25 forces mate in 5.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON AND INDUSTRIALISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, England.—The evidence in the factory site inquiry at Stratford-on-Avon was concluded on October 23. Opposition to the proposal of the corporation to sell charitable land on the outskirts of Shakespeare's native town to a Birmingham firm, for the erection of an aluminum factory, showed no signs of having abated. Various witnesses, including the Mayor, opposed the sale as a threat of industrialism, which would be prejudicial to the town's best interests. Sir Henry Lunn was of opinion that such a policy would diminish the influx of visitors from America. Sir Sydney Lee, trustee of the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, remarked that he did not wish Stratford to become "a suburb of Birmingham."

For the charity commissioners, however, the question is not one of universal culture, but of whether the interests of the town would be promoted by the sale, and the assistant commissioner ruled that evidence must be confined to the latter issue. It is needless to say that all Shakespeareans, and not a few Baconians, will await the finding of the commissioners with the greatest eagerness.

Quick Handling Necessary

The course which flowers run on their way from the greenhouse to the home fireside is a devious one. Few products have to be handled so quickly. In all the large cities there are central markets to which the flowers come very early in the morning. They are heaped high on the stands of the salesmen and for a few hours there is a perfect babel of voices while the buying and selling is going on. Retailers and wholesalers making their purchases for the day. Winthrop Square, Boston, has one of the largest flower centers in the world. The Boston Flower Exchange alone does an annual business amounting to \$2,500,000. Most of the flowers come to

GROWING FLOWERS FOR THE TRADE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

If popularity were the only test the rose would be the national flower of the United States, as it is of England. In winter as in summer it is the flower most in demand for all occasions. At least 100,000,000 of these flowers are sold in America each year, and the price paid for them is close to \$6,000,000. In some cities more money is spent for roses than for any other two kinds of flowers together. Of course all the winter roses are grown under glass, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in rose houses, especially near the large cities of the northeast. The longest rose house in the world is said to be located in the little town of Madbury, New Hampshire. This house measures 1300 feet, almost a quarter of a mile.

Different cities have their favorites among the roses. In New York the American Beauty still remains the choice of many people. In Boston, on the other hand, the call for Beauties is small. Probably the rose that sells best in Boston at the present time is the comparatively new pink Ophelia. Mrs. Charles Russell is popular the country over and the little Aaron Ward, which is just right for a man's buttonhole, is in favor everywhere. Several new roses are being introduced this year, among them Crusader and Pilgrim, which were originated in Massachusetts. Frank W. Dunlap, which comes from Toronto, and Mrs. John Cook which was developed in the South. John Cook, the originator of this rose, is the man who also gave the world My Maryland and Francis Scott Key.

Scarcely behind the rose in popularity comes the carnation. About as many carnations as roses are grown in the United States, and their value is placed at \$5,000,000. Carnations and roses together cost New York City alone more than \$2,000,000 each season. That is the wholesale value. Tack on the retail profits and the amount paid by the public must be much greater. Pink carnations are the most popular the country over. Boston, however, has a great fondness for crimson carnations, possibly because of Harvard College's close proximity. New carnations are constantly being introduced and the old varieties are constantly passing out of favor. One seldom hears now of Lawson's carnation, for example, which the Boston financier made famous by paying \$30,000 for. The newest crimson carnation is Bernice, the remarkable fragrance of which is one of its good features. The popularity of carnations may be judged by the fact that on an average 135,000 come into the Boston market every day.

The Popular Chrysanthemum

While the chrysanthemum has a comparatively brief reign, it is queen of the market just at the present time. It is the one flower most in evidence in the stores, and so varied are its forms and colors that there are varieties to please every one. It is said, in fact, that something like 5000 distinct varieties are now grown and they range all the way from the tiny baby pompons to the enormous exhibition "mums" to be found in the shows. The word chrysanthemum comes from chryso, which means gold, and anthe-mum, meaning a flower, which makes the literal translation a flower of gold. It fills with joy the floral breach "Tis but a vain summer and welcome spring."

The florists all over the country are setting aside special weeks for popularizing cut flowers to a greater degree. Boston has just had a special week of this kind. So for that matter have Washington, Philadelphia, Albany, and various other cities. A special effort has been made on these occasions to make the public familiar with the slogan of the Society of American Florists, "Say It With Flowers." Some people have got the impression that this was an expression on which certain florists had a mortgage, so to speak, but the truth of the matter is that it was adopted by the national association and it is to be seen everywhere from coast to coast.

Quick Handling Necessary

The course which flowers run on their way from the greenhouse to the home fireside is a devious one. Few products have to be handled so quickly. In all the large cities there are central markets to which the flowers come very early in the morning. They are heaped high on the stands of the salesmen and for a few hours there is a perfect babel of voices while the buying and selling is going on. Retailers and wholesalers making their purchases for the day. Winthrop Square, Boston, has one of the largest flower centers in the world. The Boston Flower Exchange alone does an annual business amounting to \$2,500,000. Most of the flowers come to

My idea of a three course breakfast is three dishes of

Post Toasties

says Bobby

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the market packed in large boxes. To the average man it is a surprise to find that all the roses come packed in ice like fish. The roses are never put into water until they reach the retail stores. This plan originated in Boston, and at first was looked on with disfavor by other cities, but is now being adopted everywhere. Violets, too, are always packed in ice, but are first wrapped in paper to exclude the air. Carefully packed flowers can be sent to a long distance. Daily shipments are made from Boston and Albany, for example, and many flowers are sent also from Montreal and other Canadian points. Chicago is the center of the flower industry in the west and has some of the biggest establishments in the world. Strangely enough, as it would seem, many flowers are sent from Chicago to New Orleans and other southern cities.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 1008)

Freedom for Women

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I read a very able letter by Mrs. Florence Kelley in The Christian Science Monitor October 30, 1919, on the suffrage amendment, pleading for its ratification before February 15, 1920, in order to celebrate the centennial anniversary of Susan B. Anthony. I sincerely hope the necessary 36 states will do so by that time, so we women can help the men to destroy this war power that has existed from the foundation of the world, caused largely by disobedience of the laws of both state and federal governments. Give the people free press and free speech in order to avoid this condition of affairs. The women are now allowed the privilege of an education, something unheard of in my mother's childhood days, and we will help you in governmental affairs. Let us do all we can to encourage the doctrine of Mrs. Eddy. Be good to everybody and shoot nobody. Isn't that a fine religion?

I enjoy reading The Christian Science Monitor above all other dailies, and I have known of Mrs. Eddy and her works for 35 years which has been a great blessing to me in many ways. Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. Stanton, S. B. Anthony, Francis E. Willard, and Mrs. Carrie Nation have been my guides, the sweetest names on mortal tongue, among women.

(Signed) RACHEL A. REES, Guthrie, Oklahoma, November 3, 1919.

Appreciation

(No. 1010)

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Thank you for your kind note received this morning. I also wish to thank you for the very generous treatment in sending me The Christian Science Monitor.

I have found it valuable for the reason that its news items are not manufactured for propaganda purposes. Acting on an item which I saw in your paper about a year ago, I offered a resolution in regard to the use of American money in paying the interest on Russian bonds. I read the article as a part of my remarks, and it was very stoutly denied. The investigation, however, before the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department developed the truth beyond question, and I feel that the country is under obligations to The Christian Science Monitor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM E. MASON, Washington, District of Columbia.

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MILLINERY ON THE CURB MARKET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Fall styles in hats are now being shown in the New York curb market. Grimy white felts of nondescript shape continue to be most in favor, with neat caps in berry red or vivid green a close second. A decidedly chic effect is obtained by a small showing of automobile caps of fancy glazed leather all in bright colors. As to trimming, crossed bands of red, or purple or green ribbon are still used. The ace of diamonds is also popular this season, and a distinct novelty was to be seen in one of the newer hats which had a large hole in the center through which a shock of ruddy tchatch was to be seen.

No, this is not for the fashion page.

But why, then, the millinery notes? This is how the operators in the windows that line the curb market in Broad Street keep in touch with their men "on the floor," who make the trades. They watch for the man with the green cap on which is a white ace of spades, who is their man, and when the green-capped one wiggles his fingers three times upward and once across it means that several thousand dollars' worth of such and such a stock has changed hands at such and such a price. As there are hundreds of operators representing as many different houses it takes some variety of millinery to enable each to be able to pick out his own men from the seething, gesticulating mass.

It was with a feeling of regret that the City Man turned away from the ever-changing scene. For only a few weeks more and the curb market, one of the sights of New York, and the joy of the rubberneck wagon meca-phone shouter, will be no more. For the curb is to go indoors and take on all the dignity of the older established markets, and verdant headgear and elaborate sign language will be no more. "Sie transit gloria." Meanwhile the bronze statue of George Washington, that most placid and peaceful figure, continues to look down from its post in front of the Sub-Treasury Building at the scene of wild turmoil and fevered excitement, which has been most appropriately dubbed "The Mad Hatter's Tea Party."

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PITTSBURGH—241 5th Ave.
DETROIT—223 Woodward Ave.

INCREASE OF YOUNG TURK MOVEMENT

Armenian Leader Says It Threatens Not Only the Christian People of Turkey but the Allied Military Contingents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Young Turk Nationalist movement is daily increasing and seriously threatens not only the Christian population of the interior of Turkey, but also the allied military contingents which are scattered over the country," said the spokesman for the Armenian National Union yesterday. "The program of these Turks has been carefully elaborated in a congress recently held at Sivas, at which the following decisions were arrived at:

"1. To maintain what is called the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; not to cede any territory to Armenia nor those states which are in course of formation, nor to allow the Allies to occupy any of their territory to prevent massacres and plunders.

"2. To expel the Allies from all territory which they actually occupy and refuse the payment of any taxes to the central government.

"3. To open up new banks and compel the population to withdraw all money which they have deposited in banks; to issue no paper money and withdraw what is in circulation at present by the Ottoman bank.

Army Organization Plan

"4. To organize an army, arm the Turks, Kurds, and other Muhammadan population with arms and munitions, cut off the telephone lines with Constantinople and recognize Kemal as head of the government, with headquarters at Erzerum.

"5. To coordinate the operations of the Turkish Army with those of the Tartar Army in the Caucasus. "This program is directed, not only against the Allies, but especially against the Armenians and Greeks. It has, moreover, the moral and material support of the Turkish authorities at Constantinople, who are seeking co-operation with Kemal. This is testified to not only by reports which reach this office from various quarters, but by a special envoy of the Paris 'Temps,' who says this organization of Anatolia is nothing less than the Turkish Army reorganized, notwithstanding the conditions of the armistice, and with the secret assistance of the Turkish Government.

"Another report says the Muhammadans are being armed seriously. In the very heart of Constantinople, the European police have made raids and discovered large depots of arms, ammunition, firearms, and infernal machines which were imported from Constantinople to the Asiatic coast opposite, European arms, whether they are smuggled or not, are imported from Europe.

Repatriation of Prisoners of War

"Another danger which is impending, and which may play havoc with the country, is the repatriation of 200,000 prisoners of war, who are now interned abroad. The Turkish Government has appropriated 3,000,000 Turkish pounds to cover the expense of the repatriation of these prisoners. These men will be incorporated in the new military units organized by the Young Turks unless Europe or America steps in and prevents such a calamity.

"A further report from Broussa states that the men of the twenty-sixth army corps as commanded by Fuad Pasha have joined the insurgent troops. An army of 20,000 men is moving toward the Armenian frontier, and another unit of 15,000 men is reported to have joined the Tartars in Trans-Caucasia. One of these bands has already had a fight with an English contingent. It is considered certain, too, that unless the armies finally organize, Kemal will send troops against Constantinople and the Young Turk Party will then be in full swing.

Violation of Armistice

"These facts go to show that the stipulations of the armistice, signed by Turkey in November, 1918, are being systematically violated by the Turks. Lord Robert Cecil declared in the House of Commons a few days after the armistice was signed, that if the Turks ill-treated the Armenians after the armistice was signed, Europe would doubtless intervene to protect them. The immediate protection, he said, of the Armenians could not be disregarded, and the government had given the matter the most serious consideration. England would be exposed to the indignation of her people if new atrocities were perpetrated, since she now has the right and the power to prevent them by military means. If we except 135,000 deported Armenians who were able to settle in Cilicia under French and English military protection, not a single Armenian of the remaining Armenian provinces of the interior has been able to return to his home. Murders and atrocities against them continue. In the very heart of Turkey entire armies are in preparation to move against the remnants of the race in Trans-Caucasia. The Armenians ask themselves often if really it is the cause of right and that of the oppressed nations that have triumphed through the ending of this war."

LEGION POSTS TO FIGHT RADICALISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York State local posts of the American Legion have been asked by Russell E. Sard, state commander, to organize at once for the purpose of meeting the insidious propaganda of

Bolshevism) L. W. W.-ism, and other anti-Americanism.

From the Grant Hodge Post, in Centralia, Washington, where four former soldiers were killed recently, has come an appeal for a national publicity campaign to promote "Americanism." A committee has been appointed to coordinate this work among the state posts. Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt is chairman. The posts are asked to take up these problems:

Detecting anti-American activities everywhere and seizing every opportunity to speak plainly and openly for 100 per cent Americanism.

Making direct appeals to legal authority to take such lawful steps as may be necessary to correct local conditions everywhere.

Making every member of each local post a constructive force in the upbuilding of a vital knowledge of the United States Constitution and the processes of law and order obtaining under it.

Showing to every person contaminated by un-American prejudice that the welfare of all the people is really the best interest of any class and that government must be conceived in terms of all the people and not for the benefit of relatively small classes.

PUNJAB INDEMNITY ACT IS PASSED

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—At a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held in Simla, a number of amendments to the Punjab Indemnity Act were proposed, but with the exception of two, moved by Sir William Vincent, all were rejected. Sir William Vincent's amendments provided that the words "martial law has been enforced" should be substituted for the words "it has been necessary for the purpose of maintaining or restoring order to resort to martial law," and also that the words "26 August 1919" should be substituted for "Commencement of this Act."

In moving that the Indemnity Bill be passed, Sir William Vincent drew attention to the fact that Mr. Gandhi had declared in regard to this bill that officers should be protected from being indicted for murder. Pandit Malaviya spoke for two hours in opposition to the bill. He asserted that the people at Amritsar ought to have been warned before the troops fired and that there had been greater loss of life than necessary. He considered it wrong to indemnify officers the legality of whose acts was still under consideration. He denied that there had been necessity for martial law and declared that soldiers who illegally fired on crowds should be indicted for murder. He deplored the view that a soldier should always do what he was ordered by his superior officer. In his opinion such a view was bad for military discipline.

Sir George Lowndes said that they had to carry on the government of the country not with their hearts but with their heads, and nine-tenths of the pandit's speech had nothing whatever to do with the question. The question was whether the government was going to indemnify their officers, not whether martial law had been justified or not. The government was responsible for any acts which had been done and if anybody had any complaint an action could be filed against the government.

Sir William Vincent concluded the debate by saying that the occasion had been used as an opportunity to give voice to perfectly irrelevant matters. The government did not endeavor to say one way or another whether any action was justified or not. That would be left to the courts. He then gave details of the disturbances, saying that seven Europeans had been murdered, there had been 15 serious cases of assault, 44 serious cases of arson, 34 cases of damage to railway lines which might have caused accidents and 132 interruptions of telegraph wires. In conclusion, Sir William asserted that the measure was perfectly fair and he left it in the hands of the hon. members with confidence.

The bill was then put to the Council by the Viceroy and passed. His Excellency did not address the Council as is customary at the close of the session. In a few words he thanked the hon. members for their work and adjourned the Council.

ARRESTS ON SUGAR CONSPIRACY CHARGE

PERTH AMBOY, New Jersey—The four members of the firm of Greenspan Brothers of this city were arrested yesterday by federal agents on charges of conspiring to violate the Food Control Act by profiteering in sugar. Arraigned before a United States commissioner, the brothers, Hyman, Philip, Isadore, and Jacob, each was held in \$10,000 bail, which was furnished. It is alleged that on October 10 the firm sold 47,222 pounds of sugar at 29 cents a pound and that on November 13 they sold 16,000 pounds at 21½ cents a pound. Following the arrests, federal agents searched the Greenspan Brothers' warehouse on Elm Street and there found large quantities of sugar.

CROSS-COUNTRY FLIGHT

MINNEOLA, New York—Lieut. Belvin W. Maynard, one of the winners in the army's recent trans-continental air race, will start from here tomorrow or Thursday morning on his attempted one-stop cross-country flight. He plans to fly from here to Dallas, Texas, where he will rest over night and then go on the next day to San Diego, California.

POGROMS ARE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A procession of thousands of Jews, including many uniformed veterans of the war, yesterday marked the protest of Greater New York Jews against pogroms in Ukraine.

PLEA TO CONTINUE THE SUGAR BOARD

Philadelphia Board of Trade Charges That Dealers Are Waiting for a New Opportunity to Advance the Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Charging that sugar dealers are only waiting a favorable opportunity to increase prices for this commodity the Philadelphia Board of Trade has sent a letter to the United States Congress requesting that the Sugar Equalization Board be retained after January 1. After weeks of investigation, the board says it has learned that large quantities of sugar are being held in Louisiana and the middle west waiting shipment abroad. The board believes this sugar is being held in the expectation that prices will increase when the equalization board passes out of existence.

John A. McCarthy, spokesman for the sugar committee in Philadelphia, admits that after that date the price of sugar will be controlled only by market conditions and that there is a probability that the price will advance. This, he contends, is due chiefly to the lack of foresight in not purchasing the Cuban supply when it could have been obtained at a reasonable price. The Board of Trade, following up this argument, addressed a letter to William A. Glasgow Jr., counsel for the United States Sugar Equalization Board, concerning this phase of the matter asking what could be done under the circumstances. Mr. Glasgow's reply was as follows:

"Your representations are futile. The time has long since past when the equalization board could have met the situation. We recommended last August that the government buy the 1920 Cuban sugar crop, but President Wilson was not in sympathy with our recommendations. The Senate committee, which investigated our proposition, was willing to approve a bill authorizing the purchase of the 1920 Cuban crop, but it was unwilling to grant us the licensing privilege under which we would be empowered to control prices. Under such an arrangement the board would have been placed in the foolish position of importing millions of tons of sugar into the United States for speculators to play with. It should be understood that it is now impossible to purchase the Cuban crop. It is untrue that sugar cane is rotting on the ground in Cuba for the want of some one to move it. It is untrue that friction has existed between the officials of the Sugar Equalization Board and the United States Food Administration. If there is any sugar in storage in warehouses throughout the United States it is of the new crop over which the Sugar Equalization Board has no authority."

CEREMONY MARKS BURNING OF DRUGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Public ceremonies accompany the destruction of narcotic drugs seized in Tientsin, China, according to the Rev. Earle H. Ballou, a member of the staff of the American Board for Foreign Missions in that city, who recently attended one of these functions. A large brick furnace, he says, in a letter describing the event, has been built exclusively for this purpose. The furnace is near the railroad station. A big mat shed sheltered the guests and they were served with light refreshments after the destruction was over. A number of persons from other countries in the customs service assisted the Chinese officials and the officers of the Anti-Narcotic Society in preparing for the burning. Between \$12,000 and \$15,000 worth of opium, morphia, and heroin was thrown into the fiery furnace.

A big crowd looked on and seemed genuinely enthusiastic and determined to back up the officials in destroying the drugs, says Mr. Ballou. There has been several burnings prior to the one of which he writes, but there will have to be many more before the opium stock is all disposed of. Tientsin has a population of nearly 1,000,000, of whom 10,000 are aliens. The American Board has maintained a mission there since 1860, starting way outside the city in the "foreign concessions" and gradually moving in to the heart of things, till now it is establishing itself in Hopei, the section in which Yuan Shih Kai built up the various government structures.

NEW HOUSING SCHEME FOR ISLAND OF LEWIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INVERNESS, Scotland—Lord Leverhulme visited Back, Lewis, recently, and in the schoolhouse met the men who are desirous of getting land in the district. In a speech which he made to them he said he had given more thought to this land problem than possibly to any problem he had had to face at any period of his life. He would tell them the difficulties that confronted him, because he wanted them to view him as their friend and not as coming to live amongst them, and leaving the island in a condition where the people were forced, when they got to a certain age, to go elsewhere to seek a livelihood. Proceeding, he explained the plan of a new kind of house, containing a living room, three bedrooms, with scullery, all on the ground floor, which would, he hoped, be erected for about £250. If they were willing to pay 20 per cent of the cost of the material for these houses, he would provide the other 80 per cent on loan. The government's own estimate was that only 143 additional holdings could be formed in Lewis on the farms they had power to take, but by giving

allotments of a quarter of an acre each he could, he said, provide for all the 2000 applicants on the farms, and without destroying the farms from the point of view of the milk supply. He wanted to help them all he could and therefore to the 2000 present applicants the "fee-duty" to be charged would not be the usual £1 or £2, but 1s. per annum—just a bare acknowledgment. A penny a month was all they would have to pay him as proprietor for their quarter-acre allotment.

Continuing, Lord Leverhulme said that Sir Herbert Moran and others were engaged with him in trying to raise the level of the fishing industry in the island. He was doing all this because he wished to commemorate what these men had done in the war, and to show them, now that they had returned home, that so far as the land was available, he was going to be no obstacle to their settlement in houses of their own. It was only by steady employment in fishing that money could be made in Lewis. They had the riches of the sea all around their shores, and he would help them all he could on the way to prosperity.

During the subsequent discussion, Lord Leverhulme said if they did not work with him it would be impossible for him to go on with his scheme, and he would abandon all he was doing in Lewis and concentrate on the Isle of Harris, where the people had decided to give his scheme a 10 years' trial.

COLLEGE WOMEN PLAN FOR SERVICE

National Federation Meeting Takes Up the Questions of Improved Photoplays and the Extension of Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The purpose of the National Federation of College Women, which held its fifth biennial convention and conference here recently, is to emphasize the duty of the college woman to her community and to the country, said Mrs. Flora Warren Seymour of Chicago, corresponding secretary of the federation, in discussing the convention with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The keynote of the organization is service, democracy its symbol, and service to the nation its ideal, continued Mrs. Seymour. We do not believe in patriotism in the noisy fashion but in translating it into practical activity, and it is the aim of the federation to show the college woman her individual duty, not by setting up new organizations, but by bringing home to the average college woman her responsibility.

The whole tone of the recent convention was an inspiration to all attending, said Mrs. Seymour, and the feeling of cooperation was helpful beyond expectation. Thirty-five or 40 states of the Union were represented.

An activity which is receiving the attention of the federation is the matter of better photoplays. In this connection it was announced that the "Society for Visual Education" is preparing motion pictures for educational work in the elementary schools. The society, it was said, would first take up geography, history, and civics. The federation pledged its cooperation.

P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, spoke on educational extension work. He urged the need of adult education and declared that it needed federal support and encouragement. He also touched upon woman's suffrage and declared that both men and women need to be educated in citizenship. The federation passed a resolution pledging its cooperation to the Commissioner of Education in educational extension activities.

The federation will hereafter have a collegiate advisor at the head of a bureau for the purpose of advising boys and girls as they leave the high school as to what college best meets their needs. It will gather information from all of the colleges as to their curricula and standards. This work will be in charge of Mrs. Marion B. Kerr of Salt Lake City, Utah. The federation also will establish a college council of women who are deans of women in various colleges and plans to issue a bulletin of the federation.

FLEET UNITS REVIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The United States mine sweepers and submarine chasers which served in the North Sea were reviewed in the North River yesterday by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. At a luncheon given to the crews later, the Secretary paid tribute to their valor. He said that Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, who commanded the fleet, and every man in it, deserved highest praise for "laying that great barrage across the North Sea" against the U-boats and mines.

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Michigan State Auto School
Both practical and theoretical training—In Detroit, the famous Auto City

ORGANIZATION OF NEW LABOR PARTY

Object Declared to Be Union of "All Hand and Brain Workers" in Support of Political, Social and Industrial Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Labor Party, in process of formation at a convention here, will be known by the official name of the Labor Party of the United States. This name was recommended by the constitutional committee last evening and adopted by the convention.

The object of the party, the constitution declares, is to "organize all hand and brain workers of the United States in support of the principles of political, social, and industrial democracy."

A clause of the constitution provides that workers over 16 years of age may be members of the party.

The convention passed a resolution recommending that all Labor Party executive committees—city, county, state, and national—should contain an equal representation of men and women. The proposal was put forward by the women delegates, who met on Sunday, was endorsed by the committee on resolutions, and went through unanimously with applause.

Committee May Be Enlarged

When the constitutional committee reported that a provision was incorporated in the constitution as presented calling for a national committee of 48 committeemen and making no mention of women, Robert Buck, editor of The New Majority, the official organ of the party, moved an amendment that 36 be placed upon this committee, half of them to be women. An animated discussion followed and the matter was finally referred back to the constitutional committee.

When the resolution for equal representation of women was presented to the convention, objection was voiced at once by a delegate from Cleveland, Ohio. He protested that it purposed nothing short of class legislation in favor of women and insisted that they should take their chances for election with the men. To this Robert M. Buck replied that in adopting the resolution the Labor Party would blaze the way for all political parties in this country and become the first to admit women to actual equality.

The main business of the day was perhaps the planning of means of extending the Labor Party movement within the ranks of organized labor, as the high officials of the American Federation of Labor are opposed to it, as well as many other labor union officials in high places.

Aim to Avoid Friction

The convention decided to take a course which would not create avoidable friction. It adopted recommendations that state parties be formed where not now established, that a speakers bureau be created at national headquarters for work in the various states, that an educational bureau be similarly established, and that all delegates recommend the Labor Party to their constituent bodies and work for establishment of city, county and state Labor parties.

But when it came to a resolution that the executive board of the Labor Party should approach the international and national officers of the various unions to get their endorsement of a favorable expression, there the convention halted. Despite a favorable recommendation from the committee the convention voted instead to let the national executive committee assign speakers to go before conventions "where practical."

The chairman, Max Hayes, pointed out that if the resolution were adopted as presented, when union officials interviewed refused their endorsement it would "act as a boomerang" on the Labor Party and that the press would publish news as that "Labor did not support the party."

Adult education, and wherever possible, the establishment of trade union colleges were endorsed.

Impeachment of Judge Asked

The man resolution of the day was a long one by Mr. Buck, asking the House of Representatives to impeach Judge A. B. Anderson of Indianapolis, Indiana, for his injunction against the leaders of the coal strike.

Chicago is regarded as the probable location of national headquarters. Nomination of a presidential candidate at this convention was not considered likely. Dues will be assessed. Delegates voted yesterday to give, in addition, one day's pay annually. Opportunity was given for a plea for the release of all political prisoners. The sympathetic standpoint of the

CP OS TO EUROPE
From St. John, N. B.

LIVERPOOL—To Yagana Dec. 4
HAYRE LONDON—
GRAND—
GLASGOW—
LIVERPOOL—
GLASGOW—
LIVERPOOL—
Empress of France—Dec. 19

TO THE ORIENT FROM VANCOUVER
To YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, MANILA, HONGKONG, IMPRESS OF FRANCE, Dec. 18
Empress of Asia—Dec. 22

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES
Agents
Total Agents

Non-Partisan League was placed before the delegates by G. O. Brewer of St. Paul, Minnesota, a speaker for the league, and J. A. H. Hopkins of the Committee of Forty-eight, expressed a desire to cooperate. Mrs. Rose Henderson, secretary of the Labor Party of Montreal, Canada, spoke.

DENIAL MADE BY MR. DE NEGRI

Mexican Official in New York Says He Is Friend of the Government of United States

NEW YORK, New York—Ramon P. de Negri, Consul-General of Mexico in this city, claims that he and his motives have been misrepresented and misconstrued in certain newspapers of the United States, because of a letter he wrote to Flavio A. Borquez, a Mexican Senator. Mr. de Negri states that he has been charged with showing an interest in radical movements looking to nationalization. He says there is nothing in his letter tending to prove that he is in any way concerned in radical movements in this country.

"I am a sincere friend of the people and Government of the United States. I have given the best years of my life to bring about a better understanding, closer relations, commercial intercourse, and loyal and everlasting amity between our two countries. I have lived more than six years among you, both in private and official capacities, and have not as yet created bad feeling among my American friends, or given anybody, officials or individuals, cause for complaint. Although working in the most critical days of our history, and navigating on very tempestuous seas, I have been endeavoring to work unoffensively and constructively, seeking peaceful, intelligent, and happy solutions of our vexing problems."

Mr. de Negri said a mistake had been made in the translation of his letter. He wrote, "I have talked with prominent sociologists," and it was printed, "I have talked with prominent Socialists."

CHILEAN MINISTER TO JAPAN RESIGNS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Dispatches from Santiago announce the resignation of the Chilean Minister to Japan, Francisco Rivas Vicuña, in connection with the recently reported destruction by fire in a Japanese port of a shipload of arms acquired in Japan for Chile.

The ship was valued at \$3,000,000 and it is alleged that, notwithstanding that the Chilean Government had forwarded funds to insure the cargo, it was not insured, and the Japanese arms manufacturers have disclaimed responsibility. The Japanese Government is said to have arrested the crew of the ship, the Ainan Maru.

In announcing Mr. Vicuña's resignation the Chilean Foreign Minister is quoted as saying that the arms were destined for the renewal of matériel in service and as declaring that in view of the terms of the contract the arms concern is responsible.

SOCIALIST SPEAKING CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—William Z. Foster, secretary of the steel workers' strike committee, is to speak at a Socialist meeting in New York in the near future, according to the Eye-Opener, official organ of the Socialist Party. The information is contained in an article dealing with the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society, which says: "One of the most important activities of the society during the winter will be the sending of well-known speakers to different parts of the country. The New York Alumni Chapter has procured William Z. Foster of the steel workers' organization, and W. N. Ever, foreign editor of the London Daily Herald, as early speakers on its program."

SUPREME COURT TAKES RECESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Supreme Court yesterday took a recess until December 8, when it is expected to render a decision as to the constitutionality of the War-Time Prohibition Act.

ADRIATIC PROBLEM TO BE TAKEN UP

Arrival of the Italian Ambassador in Washington, It Is Expected, Will Cause Renewal of Discussion Abruptly Broken Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Baron Avezzano, the newly-appointed Italian Ambassador, is expected to arrive in Washington today. He will occupy the Thomas Nelson Page residence, formerly leased by Count Macchi di Celere. The fact that President Wilson is unable to receive the credentials of diplomatic envoys is not regarded as barring Baron Avezzano from discussing the Adriatic problem with the Secretary of State informally, notwithstanding that the last official exchanges between Rome and Washington are said to have brought the question to a deadlock.

The State Department is said, on authority to have rejected "the utmost concessions" Italy has been willing to grant in order to reach an accord with the United States on the Adriatic problem.

It became known yesterday that a little more than a month ago Mr. Tittoni, Italian Foreign Minister, transmitted to the State Department a proposal defining Italy's concessions, and offering a settlement acceptable to Italy. Presentation of this communication was one of the last acts of Count di Celere, the former Ambassador. A few days later, the State Department received an urgent despatch from Premier Nitti himself, requesting a reply to the Tittoni proposal, and strongly intimating that it might be useless to carry on the discussion over Fiume if the Italian proposal should be rejected.

Premier Nitti, in his message, declared that the Tittoni proposal was reasonable, and that it constituted the utmost limit to which Italy could go in complying with the wishes of President Wilson. He added that if the proposal should be accepted by the United States, he was able to assure acceptance of it on the part of Italy. The American reply to Premier Nitti has not been made public. State Department officials asserting that the matter is too delicate.

The Tittoni proposal's main features were that Italy should receive the part of Istria forming the triangle whose extreme eastern point would be Volosca, the line running thence to Alpe Grande and to Monte Maggiore, thence to Fiano. The existing Italian frontier extends along the line from Monte Maggiore to Fiano.

Fiume itself, together with some territory to the north and also some of the neighboring islands in the Gulf of Quarnero, would become a buffer state. Italy would have no supervisory rights in its foreign affairs, but the city would be recognized and guarded as Italian. Sara would be constituted a free city and port, being represented in foreign affairs by the Italian Government.

Diplomatists here hold that the effect of the defeat of the Peace Treaty will be to weaken American influence in Europe, and that Italy will look to Great Britain and France for help in realizing her ambitions.

Well-advised persons believe that the Italian Council of State, over which the King presides, will shortly proclaim the annexation of Fiume, and that this action will be ratified by the Parliament.

IRELAND'S INCREASED EXPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The report on Irish trade issued for the year 1917 shows that imports rose from £74,467,283 in 1913 to £120,621,682 in 1917, the corresponding figures for exports being £73,877,389 and £134,562,448. It is pointed out that this great increase is due entirely to increased prices. It also emphasizes the fact that Ireland, an agricultural country, is largely dependent on other countries for her farm produce and food stuffs. In the years 1914 to 1917 the export of horses exclusive of army horses totaled £1,238.

A Problem Solved

Firth-Sterling S-LESS Stainless Steel

Firth-Sterling Stainless Steel has already been adopted for fine cutlery. Table knives which have been in household service for many months, cutting acid fruits and vegetables, do not show discoloration. They never require scouring, but retain their high polish when washed with soap and water. Ask your dealer for Firth-Sterling S-LESS cutlery.

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NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH

PLEA OF ARMENIA FOR FULL JUSTICE

In Name of Its Inherent Right to Be Free From Turkish Yoke Down-Trodden Country Is Said to Appeal to the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Armenia today appeals to the world for full justice, not merely for sympathy's sake, but in the name of inherent right to be free from the Turkish yoke, whose crushing burden it has borne since 1375, declares Mrs. Odis Floyd Lamson, a native of Armenia, in a statement given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"The Armenians are the only people who, of all the peoples of Asia that have come under the Turk, have survived and retained the four great essentials of national life—racial purity, racial customs, religious integrity, and language," says Mrs. Lamson. "Peoples of less resolute fiber were tamed and annihilated, but Armenia became a force singularly noble and dynamic, a static symbol of suffering; and that force defied all the devices of the merciless Germano-Turk combine, and succeeded in administering the first crushing blow to Prussian dreams of world might."

"To the armies of the Allies on the western front, Armenia is proud to have contributed ten to fifteen thousand men. Before the first three months of the war had passed 900 Armenian men in a body volunteered for the Foreign Legion and showed their remarkable marksmanship in the first battles of the Marne; 20,000 or more Armenians assisted Great Britain's forces in Palestine and Mesopotamia. Thus Armenia, as never before in modern history, took her place in the line of champions of justice and peace. Armenia has always been a perpetual battleground where conquerors met a mighty barrier."

"Armenia received the first blows when Xerxes set out to conquer Greece. Armenian national integrity was violated when Grecian and Roman conquerors aimed to reach Persia and India, to fulfill their dreams of world empire. Finally, in the fourteenth century, when Muhammadan hordes from central Asia set out to invade Europe, the much-weakened Armenian kingdom was crushed and her last King sent into exile."

"Since the fourteenth century Armenia, belonging to the Indo-European family (Aryan), has been the slave of the merciless Turk who lived on the fruits of Armenian diligence and thrift. In return her homes were pillaged, her women violated, her children kidnapped, her men tortured and massacred."

"That a Christian Prussia stooped to the level of such a cowardly criminal in exciting her vassal, the uninformed and ill-advised Turk, into the horrors of Muhammad's Jihad—holy war—the world could never forget, not even overlook."

"What a climax to the disinterested neglect of Christian Europe of their little sister church of Armenia, which at all times has stood as a rampart of Christianity ever ready to die for the rights of Christian peoples! Had Christian Europe paid her debt to Armenia, man for man, the Turkish blight that called forth the Prussian menace would have been swept off the globe long before the present world conflict."

JOHN G. MASARYK TO BECOME CHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—John G. Masaryk, son of the President of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic, who arrived here on board the Adriatic, will assume the duties for several months of chargé d'affaires of the Tzecho-Slovak Legation in Washington, while awaiting the arrival of Dr. Stephanik, Minister designate. Dr. Charles Pergler, present Tzecho-Slovak Minister to the United States, has been transferred to Peking, China.

Mr. Masaryk was born in Prague, but left the University of Prague and came in 1907 to the United States, remaining for six years. In July, 1914, he was conscripted into the Austrian Army and at one time was held as hostage for his mother's life.

MR. MARTENS SUES NEW YORK PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Counsel for Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative in the United States of the Russian Soviet Republic, yesterday served papers in a libel suit against the New York Tribune and the Press Publishing Company, publisher of the New York World, seeking to recover \$1,000,000 damages from the two papers. The claims are based on statements printed in those papers last week asserting that Mr. Martens had "admitted" before the Lus Committee investigating sedition activities that he was engaged in propaganda for the overthrow of the United States Government.

LICENSES OF JITNEY DRIVERS SUSPENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—The city council, at a meeting held yesterday, voted to suspend the licenses of the jitney drivers, complying with the request of the public trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company. A unanimous vote was given. The council also decided to hold a special meeting tomorrow for the purpose of deciding on the request of the jitney drivers that the

people be asked, in a question on the ballot at the city election, whether or not jitneys shall be allowed to operate here.

The matter arose over the announcement of the street railway officials that unless "unfair jitney competition" was restricted by November 26, the street cars would be withdrawn. There are 242 jitney drivers in this city, and the public trustees declared that the local branch had been run with a loss on account of the jitneys.

The jitney drivers, on the other hand, have declared that they will continue to operate their jitneys, in spite of the action taken, but will charge no fare. They will rely upon the generosity of their passengers.

PEOPLE SAID TO BUY HIGH-PRICED GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—A special session of the Nebraska Legislature to take up a definite program of legislation to curb the activities of profiteers and force down prices is expected to follow the conference of members of a joint legislative committee with producers and consumers. At each of the two special sessions held this year members were insistent upon tackling the profiteer. Each house named a committee to study conditions and to hold conferences with aggrieved individuals and organizations. It has power only to recommend. A special session if it is of the opinion that legislation can reach these evils.

Merchants and farmers generally objected to any regulation of prices. The head of the farmers' union suggested a bill against profiteering and aimed at cutting out unnecessary middlemen and that it be submitted to a referendum before enforcement. E. M. Pollard, head of the Apple Growers Association, said legislation would do no good, because the people seemed intent on buying only high-priced goods. He told of an unsuccessful effort to market apples this fall, windfalls, at a lower price than hand-picked fruit. Although only an expert could tell the difference, the people refused to buy because they were honestly labeled.

FARMERS ATTACK TRIPLE ALLIANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington.—Revolt of the farmers of this portion of the northwest against the "triple alliance" for political purposes, at Labor unions, farm organizations, and railway employees, finds expression in a circular letter formulated by members of the farmers' union at Garfield, Washington, and mailed to the farmers of Whitman County. The letter reads as follows:

"The triple alliance is now making a determined campaign to control the next state Legislature for the purpose of enacting into law their Socialist and Bolshevik ideas. When a great farm organization like the Washington State Grange is captured by the radical element for such purposes it is not time the conservative farmers woke up and organized in order to protect their interests as producers? Instead of a government of Jefferson and Lincoln, by the people and for the people, we are threatened, and organized Labor is demanding that the government be administered in their interests. Organized Labor represents only about 3 per cent of the people. For the last year Congress has been taking orders from them, thereby giving us a government by 3 per cent of the people."

DRY ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—A prohibition law enforcement committee for this State has been appointed by the Connecticut Temperance Union to cooperate with Internal Revenue Commissioner James J. Walsh to see that the Prohibition Enforcement Act is carried out to the letter in Connecticut. The chairman of the committee is E. L. G. Hobenthal, chairman of the prohibition state central committee.

It was decided to have such a committee when repeated reports were made that the prohibition laws were being persistently disregarded throughout Connecticut. Mr. Hobenthal, in fact, will be known as "dry" prohibition enforcement in Connecticut.

Directors of the Connecticut Temperance Union have gone on record as in favor of a "saloonless world in 1920," and to this end the prohibition workers of this State will bend their energies while also laboring to see that the "dry" act is strictly carried out in the State at all times.

HEARING ON PACKERS SET FOR DECEMBER 10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the complaint of the National Wholesale Grocers Association and other associations of wholesale grocery men that the packers enjoy unfair advantages in rates and service over the wholesale grocers through their refrigerator cars will be resumed in Chicago on December 10. T. D. Guthrie, traffic manager of the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association, at the recent hearing before the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, testified that "most of the tariffs now in force in southern classification territory containing the packer's car rules are so worded as to prohibit these special privileges from being used by shippers other than packers."

NEEDS OUTLINED OF TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Employer Delegate at Labor Conference Says Coal Is Pivotal Requirement—Wealth Said to Lie in Her Industrial Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Jindrich Waldes, banker and manufacturer of Prague, has just arrived to represent the employers of Tzecho-Slovakia at the International Labor Conference and to promote the financial and commercial interests of his country, now greatly handicapped by the disparity of exchange and the consequent blocking of Tzecho-Slovakia's effort to resuscitate trade and industry to supply those materials of which her people are in urgent need.

Coal is the pivotal difficulty of this country, as of so many others. Formerly Bohemia obtained from Poland 900,000 tons of hard coal annually, which was used for factories and various industries. Now this has been cut off, and there is no knowing what can be depended upon from that quarter, as the Silesian question is still unsettled and it was from Silesia that the coal was obtained. The German coal mines are operating at about 78 per cent of their capacity, but in this production other nations must share. Without more coal the resources of Tzecho-Slovakia cannot be properly developed, nor can her industries be operated satisfactorily, says Mr. Waldes.

Great Need of Metals

In addition to the coal shortage, Tzecho-Slovakia is in great need of metals, especially copper, of oils, phosphates, and chemicals, of cotton, wool, and everything that enters into the manufacture of textiles. She can get none of these things in Europe, for her neighbors are in similar straits, some of them worse off. She must look to the United States and to South America for help. Then she runs into the obstacle of an almost worthless currency. The kron is now worth so little that it will not pay postage on a letter. A 100-kron piece, formerly worth \$20, is now worth just \$1.65.

When the Tzecho tries to buy in this country the things he needs and which the condition of his country is a guarantee that he is amply able to pay for, he is charged for it in dollars, and when the American buys in Tzecho-Slovakia he pays in kronas. This is obviously poor business for the new republic, says Mr. Waldes. One thing Tzecho-Slovakia has that the United States wants—sugar—and Mr. Waldes says the Tzechos are seeking to barter their surplus sugar for cotton, without calling out all the kronas in the treasury to make good the difference in exchange.

Workers Highly Trained

"No country can boast of such execution in industrial products as Tzecho-Slovakia," declared Mr. Waldes, "and the reason is to be found in our highly skilled workers. For centuries they have been trained and now are at the highest pinnacle of efficiency. This is a resource very often overlooked and never carried on books as an asset. Take, for instance, our glass workers. What state can match Bohemian cut glass? Or the ceramics from all corners of the republic—where can you find their equal? France pays a tribute to our technical experts, for they have invited the Slovak workers to participate in the reconstruction of devastated France. In such forces rests our secret wealth, which cannot be reckoned in figures."

In regard to the financial aspects of the republic, Mr. Waldes said: "Our taxation will be heavy for years to come, because our government desires to avoid the extreme measure of capital levy to liquidate our obligations. All the people, particularly the business men, will gladly bear these burdens, for they realize that is the only way in which the financial position of the country can eventually be placed on a firm foundation."

Revival of Tzecho-Slovak Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The sugar industry has revived more completely than any other in Tzecho-Slovakia, said Dr. F. X. Hodacz, chairman of the Tzecho-Slovak delegation to the International Labor Conference, and it is expected that the new republic will have 400,000 tons for export in the first half of next year. "Practically all industries have resumed operations, although few of them are working full capacity. Unemployment has decreased 30 per cent since last December. Complete revival depends upon three things: return to normal of the food situation, restoration of the coal supply, and obtaining short time credits in foreign countries for the purchase abroad of raw materials and supplies."

KREISLER CONCERT TO BE PERMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—The license board of this city yesterday refused to prevent the appearance here tonight of Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, and it is expected that the concert will be held as scheduled, despite the vote of a small number of persons, at a meeting recently, in opposition.

Members of the Worcester Post of the American Legion say the post recently decided that there should be no interference with the concert. The same members protested that men who claimed the right to speak for the post, at the meeting where the opposition vote was taken, had in fact no such right.

The faculty of Clark College has is-

sued a statement in protest "against the attempt to suppress the Kreisler concert." The statement concludes: "In our judgment such an attempt is an evidence neither of enlightened patriotism nor of true Americanism." All the signers, it is said, did war work.

Mr. Kreisler announced yesterday that he had been invited by Gen. Robert Alexander of the American Legion to play at a concert for the benefit of that organization in the Hippodrome, New York City, on December 28, and had accepted.

CLOTHING DEALERS DEFEND ADVANCES

Boston Merchants Declare the Higher Costs Are Due Largely to Labor and Taxes—Figures Show Alleged Net Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Clothing dealers of this section who were called before the State Commission on Necessaries of Life yesterday to explain why clothing prices at present are so high, placed the blame upon Labor and the taxes imposed by the United States Government. C. R. Talbot said that Labor costs were principally responsible, as was shown by the fact that it cost twice as much to make alterations now as in the past. It was brought out that the suit which would cost \$10 to the consumer before the war would now cost at least \$30, in testimony given by Frederick J. Kennedy, who, like Mr. Talbot, is a director of a large clothing company.

Maurice Wrigley, treasurer of a department store, said practically every manufacturer has felt that he must make the same net profit as before, and has added to the cost of his product enough to meet the taxes on it. Average gross profits, as shown by a questionnaire which he had conducted, indicated, he said, the rate to be 40 per cent. The rate in his own store, he said, was much less.

Mr. Talbot asserted that his company has made no net profits for two years. Edward J. Frost said that before the war, material for a blue serge suit cost \$12.50 a yard, and that it now costs \$4.15; the wholesale cost of the suit has advanced from \$10.50 to \$31, and the retail cost from \$15 to \$45. The chairman of the commission thereupon pointed out that the retailer, who in 1914 made a gross profit of \$4.50 on the suit, now makes \$14, more than three times as much. Mr. Frost contended that wages had advanced 39 per cent, and that the companies were losing money, as compared with former conditions.

Mr. Kennedy, who conducts a chain of stores, said that his Boston store makes a net profit of 8 per cent, and outside stores 12 per cent. The advance of selling price over cost since 1913, only from 23.43 to 23.83 per cent. John C. Welton, a manufacturer, said that materials have advanced from 200 to 400 per cent in price. Julius Morse said that his firm will charge \$36 at wholesale next spring for suits now sold at \$27.50 and \$28, and that Boston prices average \$5 less on suits and overcoats than those in other cities.

YALE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL IS EXPANDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Following out a policy of expansion the Yale University School of Law is now offering a four-year course leading to the degree of J. D. The work in this course must include certain study in jurisprudence, comparative law, and legal history. It is the idea of the governing board to give students a thorough preparation to meet the future problems of international and comparative law. The graduate curriculum is designed to afford advanced and specialized work in these branches of the law. There is one course dealing with the fundamentals of the French civil law, while another offers a study of special problems in the conflicts of laws from a comparative standpoint, with special emphasis upon the law of France, Germany, and Italy.

WAR OFFICIALS TO VISIT CANAL ZONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, accompanied by Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff of the United States Army, will sail from New York next Sunday for the Isthmus of Panama, where they will inspect the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, and fortifications at either end of the canal. Extensive new barracks are being constructed for the regular garrisons of United States troops which will be maintained there, and these also will be inspected. The trip will require two weeks, allowing for about three days' stay on the Isthmus.

GENERAL MARCH FOR ARMY OF 500,000

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The opinion of the army general staff and the Administration is that a peacetime army of 500,000 men is the minimum necessary to care for the national interest. Gen. P. C. March, chief of staff, declared yesterday, correcting an interpretation of his annual report, published on Sunday, which placed the minimum at 250,000. General March emphasized that he never had changed his estimate of 500,000 as the smallest upon which to rest the military power of the United States.

JUDGE'S RULING ON LARKIN AND GITLOW

Grounds in McAdoo Decision on Which Defendants Were Held for the Grand Jury on the Charge of Criminal Anarchy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Following are the salient parts of Chief Magistrate McAdoo's decision holding James Larkin and Benjamin Gitlow for the grand jury on a charge of criminal anarchy under the state penal law:

"The case turned on whether the Communist Party manifesto, taken in connection with the trend of thought in the articles of The Revolutionary Age, and the statements of Larkin, was in violation of the statute. The defendants' connection with the writing, publication, circulating and selling of the manifesto was beyond doubt. Of the manifesto itself, the defendant Larkin said 'it had several authors, but one of them was I.' What did the defendants intend by the manifesto?"

"The manifesto starts out with a bitter arraignment and condemnation of what it calls the moderate Socialist Party and the American Federation of Labor and organized skilled artisans generally. It accuses the Socialist Party of having betrayed Socialism, especially in aiding and abetting the military operations of different countries during the recent war. The existing political state and all the social and economic conditions which exist under it are condemned without measure. It is declared to be beyond redemption and must be utterly and thoroughly destroyed, root and branch. To this end, all reformatory measures intended to beget better social and economic conditions are denounced, and the Communist Party is pledged to refrain from aiding parliamentary action."

Conditions to Be Made Worse

"Everything is to be done to make social and economic conditions worse and not better, so as to produce universal unrest and discontent, later on to be goaded into desperation. The Socialist Party and the Labor unions, in so far as they take part in parliamentary or government action, are utterly condemned and held up as public enemies. The terms most frequently in use in the paper are 'the political mass state,' meaning a 'class state'; 'control of the industrial processes,' meaning the power to stop production; 'when the workers stop, the state dies'; 'mass action, industrial in origin, becomes political in action'; 'mass action throttles and starves the political state. This, says the manifesto, is revolutionary Socialism in action, as defined by Karl Marx.'

"Having the law in view, the document is a little guarded as to what direct action means, but must be read in connection with the statements of Larkin. The organized government mentioned in the statute is yet too strong for those who wish to destroy it, to speak plainly. The manifesto not only does not condemn the anarchists, as the term is generally used, but is most friendly and conciliatory."

"Fearing that it might give offense to those who openly call themselves anarchists, it says: 'The attitude toward the state divides the anarchist (and anarcho-syndicalist), the moderate Socialist and the revolutionary Socialist. Eager to abolish the state (which is the ultimate purpose of revolutionary Socialism) the anarchist (and anarcho-syndicalist) fails to realize that the state is necessary in the transition period from capitalism to Socialism.' In other words, after the revolutionary Socialists have killed the state and suppressed or exterminated the bourgeoisie, they ask time to recover their breath and fill up the interregnum with a shadow of government."

Proletariat to Rule

"It is noticeable that throughout this paper it is always the proletariat that is to rule, and not the majority of the whole people. Under cries of 'Liberty' the voice of the majority is to be stifled by force. If you dissent in any degree from those then in control, as now happens in another country, you are denominated an anarchist and at once shot."

"Certainly those of us who are bound by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, as evidenced in the case of Jacob Abrams, et al. v. the United States, convicted of distributing in this city inflammatory placards and circulars, will not have any doubt as to what is the law of the land in dealing with such people."

Y. M. C. A. EXTENSION WORK REQUESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Petitions from 18 other nations were presented by delegates representing as many peoples at the concluding session of the convention of the International Y. M. C. A. of North America. Requests which came from France, Italy, Greece, Rumania, Tzecho-Slovakia, Poland, Turkey, Armenia, Peru, and other lands were either for the establishment or the extension of Y. M. C. A. work. Reports read by organizers showed that association workers are now laboring in many of the countries from which petitions came.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

RENO, Nevada.—The Nevada Public Health Association, which is financed entirely by the sale of Red Cross seals, has launched what it calls a health crusade in the public schools of Reno, and upon recommendation of

this organization the trustees and superintendent of the Reno public schools have sent to the parents of children in the public schools health enrollment sheets which are to be filled out each day by the parent showing that the child had performed certain duties regarded as beneficial to the health.

The keeping of this health record by the parent is said by the school officials to be entirely voluntary but its observance is recommended by the trustees and superintendent.

At the proposal of the Nevada Public Health Association there also has been appointed a public school nurse who gives such instruction and aid as is usual in her profession, the salary of this nurse being paid out of public funds.

PLANS TO REOPEN ARMENIA COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Far from being discouraged over the situation in Armenia the trustees of the Euphrates College in Harpoot are determined to reopen the institution in the fall of 1920 with enlarged facilities, says an announcement following a meeting and election of the trustees of the funds of the college in Boston.

A new site of 50 acres with modern buildings fully equipped for work was most carefully considered, and a five-year program of construction was adopted at the meeting of the trustees. The endowment of something over \$100,000 is to be built up to \$500,000.

"These far-reaching plans," say the trustees, "are all made with the condition understood that a form of government will be established in Armenia which will permit of the return of the people."

NORTH DAKOTA ASSEMBLY MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota.—North Dakota's Assembly will convene in extraordinary session today for the third time since statehood was achieved 30 years ago, and for the second time since Lynn J. Frazier became Governor three years ago. The Governor has convened the legislators specifically for the ratification of the National Suffrage Amendment; to provide relief for farmers in drought sections of the State; and to amend and strengthen the Nonpartisan League industrial program enacted at the regular session last winter.

Among developments to which the Governor's proclamation did not allude may be an effort to impeach three alleged insurgent state officials—Attorney-General Langer, Secretary of State Hall, and Auditor Kositzky, whose removal has been predicted by the league press of the State.



To Consumers of FLOUR

Our attention has been called to rumors, possibly inspired by overzealous flour salesmen, to the effect that there is an impending flour scarcity in this country.

The facts of the flour situation are simple and there is no need for consumers to be alarmed. There are ample stocks both of wheat and of flour in this country, stocks far in excess of the usual supplies at this season. It is true that there is a shortage of the grades of hard wheats of which hard wheat patent flours are made, and it is for this reason that flour buyers are paying extravagant prices for the patent grades.

This does not mean that there is not enough flour to go around. There is enough wheat and enough flour to take care of all our requirements. There will be no more "War Flour," "Victory Flour," or flour "substitutes."

On the other hand, the UNITED STATES GRAIN CORPORATION is preparing to market from its large stocks as much standard quality flour of straight grade as the consuming public cares to buy. Arrangements are being perfected to place this flour in retail packages with the leading retail dealers of this city, and within a few days buyers may know where to purchase UNITED STATES GRAIN CORPORATION Standard Pure Wheat Flour at a large saving as compared with current retail prices for the patent grades.

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IMPORTANT TASKS FOR SPANISH KING

Political Journeys of King Alfonso to London and Paris Are Connected With Morocco, and in Particular Tangier

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—King Alfonso has important work to do; and it is considered that being a non-party man, a thoroughly good statesman, one who has knowledge and influence and who is understood to have been deeply sympathetic with the Allies during the war even if he remained neutral, as he had to do, he is the best man to do it. It was given out at first that his visits to France and England had no official consequence of any kind and were simply for the purpose of looking round and gathering a little enjoyment where it was to be obtained. For this reason, it was said, Don Alfonso would not be accompanied on his travels by any minister, and there would be nothing at all official about his expeditions.

But it is after all merely stupid to hint that these expeditions are in the full sense strictly private affairs, for everybody acquainted with public, and especially foreign affairs, knows perfectly well that they are not. Of course the King will gather some enjoyment from them, and he has so many friends in Paris and London, and is so keen on the life to be obtained in both capitals, especially London, with which he became familiar and where he was very popular in former days, that he could not but look forward to his trips with avidity. But that is merely incidental. They are business journeys, and let it be said plainly that the business is for the most part connected with the Morocco problem and principally Tangier, which at the moment is the most delicate question.

Political Journeys

Whatever may be the case in other places the reality of the situation is not disguised in Madrid, for the other day the "Sol" at the beginning of its editorial comments said plainly: "We are not disposed today to comment to any extent on the political motives of the journey which the King of Spain will shortly make to Paris and London. The political importance of the expedition turns upon the African problem. And within the African problem there rises the question of Tangier as the only source of discrepancy between France and Spain."

Some significance may be attached to the circumstance that the King has been preceded both in Paris and London by the Count de Romanones, who has been the firmest friend of the entente during the last five years. It was evident that the Count went to prepare the way in a political sense for the King, although since his return he has insisted that his journey also was of a purely private character. It is said in authoritative circles that there is reason to believe that while away from Spain the Count had important conversations with foreign statesmen on the Morocco question. When interrogated on the subject he himself refused to make any statement, remarking simply that in the existing circumstances it was best to be prudent, and he showed some surprise at the comments of the Spanish press on remarks made by Léon Bourgeois concerning France, Spain, and Morocco, advising that note should only be made of the declarations in favor of Franco-Spanish friendship which had been uttered by the eminent reporter on the Treaty of Peace to the French Senate.

France and Tangier

At the same time the "Jornada" publishes an interview with Mr. Lerroux, the Republican leader, the question of Morocco, in which he said that Morocco had a capital importance for Spain and expressed the view that Spanish diplomacy would have to be exerted with a view to maintaining the status quo so far as Tangier was concerned. Actually he said: "The French Colonial Party is conducting a campaign with the proposition that Tangier should be awarded to France. That naturally leads the Spanish people to submit a directly contrary proposition, and such regrettable differences between the two countries ought not to be provoked. Above everything, it is necessary that France and Spain should preserve the most cordial relations with each other." It becomes a little amusing—or wearisome to some—to notice how every person concludes every public utterance upon Morocco with precisely the words that Mr. Lerroux used on this occasion. Some remark that it is even unfortunate that such an obvious point should be insisted upon so strongly.

Shortly before he left for Paris the King had a long interview with the Count de Romanones on the latter's return. He had seen him just before he left Spain for Paris and London. At the same time Mr. Alapette, the French Ambassador to Spain, had paid a visit to the Premier, Sanchez de Toca, and had a long conversation with him, which is said in political circles to have had for its object the enlightenment of the sovereign on the true state of French opinion in regard to Tangier. Mr. Alapette immediately left Madrid for Paris to remain there during the King's visit. Afterward Sanchez de Toca in turn had an interview with the Count de Romanones, and so the cycle was made complete. The impression of the political importance of the King's visit was naturally deepened.

Understanding with France

After the visit of the French Ambassador, which was very keenly commented upon, Sanchez de Toca judged it right to make a short statement upon Franco-Spanish relations. He uttered the reminder that, during the

period when he had been president of the Africanist League, all his aspirations and efforts had been directed toward a rapid and cordial understanding with France in regard to Moroccan affairs. When the war broke out he had considered that the only thing to do was to maintain the position which had been assumed. It would have been useless at that stage to attempt to strengthen the Act of Algeiras, which, according to international law, was binding on the nations not participating in the struggle. After having at one time considered that it would be a good thing to employ the services of Rauls he had surrendered to other influences. He said that the position of Spain in Morocco was defined by treaties, adding that it might be modified by decisions taken in concert, and he insisted on his conviction that none of the contracting parties would regard such treaties as these as scraps of paper. Sanchez de Toca said that these documents did not admit of any unilateral interpretation, and added that the greatest diplomatic victory the two parties could achieve would consist in reaching a perfectly satisfactory solution of the problem with absolute cordiality.

POPULAR EDUCATION FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—Several organizations have been created in Alsace-Lorraine, since the restoration of these provinces, with the intention of either helping the Alsatian artisan in the development and renaissance of local art, or of teaching children singing in French. But the most important step which has been taken, is, without doubt, the organization of the popular University of Strasbourg.

A great effort is demanded of the Alsatian population by the very fact of its reunion with France, in order to make up for lost time and resume its French education. Therefore, in order to help all these individual or collective efforts, the Alsatian Renaissance Party has created the popular University of Strasbourg, which will have branches throughout the whole country, and especially in the large industrial centers. The work of the popular university will be above all things democratic, and will depend for its success upon the direct collaboration of the educated class and the workmen for the benefit of both parties. For it is undeniable that today each nation will have to pay the penalty for the ignorance of its workmen. Therefore, the committee of the Popular University of Alsace-Lorraine, fully expects that the delegates of the Labor syndicates will take part in its deliberations as members, side by side with the professors and students of the Strasbourg University. This collaboration cannot fail to produce interesting results, and will show the purely social and democratic character of the task, which the Popular University intends to undertake.

As a large number of Alsatians only speak the dialect of the provinces they inhabit, it has been decided that as a general rule the lectures of the Popular University will be delivered half in dialect and half in French, whilst a résumé in the Alsatian dialect will be given every 10 minutes. It is hoped that by this method the public may soon become more familiar with the French language.

The program of the Popular University is an important one. Thus, this winter it proposes to organize at Strasbourg a series of public lectures devoted to the following subjects: Democracy throughout the Ages (with slides); Labor History and Problems; Great French Industries; Labor Legislation; History of Alsace, in dialect, by a group of professors of the university with the collaboration of Mr. Delahache, Mr. Hans Haug, and the Abbé Stroesser.

The university also intends to organize certain practical French classes for commercial and industrial correspondence, the geography of France and its colonies, and for the French language.

It is hoped that great results will be realized by the Popular University of Strasbourg, which will thus contribute to strengthen the links between France and its recovered provinces.

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AID NEEDED FOR BRITISH FARMERS

Mr. Lloyd George Says Britain Must Have Settled Policy for Agriculture to Prevent Ruin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Lloyd George addressed at the Caxton Hall recently, a representative assembly of the agricultural industry organized by the Agricultural Organization Society. Lord Lee of Fareham, president of the Board of Agriculture, presided.

The Premier said that agriculture was not relatively what it had been before the war, and it was the government's desire to restore it. He regretted to say—and it was a statement which no one could contradict—that in no civilized country had the state done so little during the last generation to foster agriculture. The state in other countries had done things to assist agriculture which Great Britain had only feebly imitated, but he hoped they would now begin a new era in the relations of the State with the greatest and the most important of its industries.

Since 1871, Mr. Lloyd George continued, the number of people engaged in agriculture had gone down by 600,000. Young men had streamed to the towns and across the seas to other lands. That had been a serious and irreparable loss to the country, and had it not been for the war it might have continued. During the war it had been realized that the neglect of agriculture had brought Great Britain to the verge of a great disaster. He would never forget the months of 1917, but even in 1918 the anxieties had been great. They must see to it that there was no repetition of these perils. He could tell them now that had Germany pursued the same policy in regard to agriculture as Great Britain had done, she would have collapsed within a year. It was because she had not done so that she had been able to hold out so long.

Restoring the Exchange

Continuing, the Premier said one of the first problems of the State was to deal with its adverse balance. This was a distressing matter, and unless it could be redressed the country would suffer. It was the business of every one to restore the value of the sovereign. The only way to do this was by increased production.

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that there never had been a more successful statutory experiment than the Corn Production Act. It had been objected to on the ground that it would increase the price of the loaf, but what had really happened was that it had kept the price of the loaf from going up.

Continuing, he said they must have a settled policy with agriculture. The first condition was security to the cultivator against ruin through the fluctuations of foreign agriculture. The farmer must have security for breaking up his land. If the State came in with guarantees it took a risk, but it was a slight risk. There was no doubt that if a guarantee were given it would have reference to the increased cost of production. It would necessarily also have to cover a number of years sufficient to make the farmer feel it was worth his while to break up his land. Confidence, the Premier declared, was the best fertilizer of the soil.

Disturbing Elements
There were elements which were disturbing at the present moment. Land in increasing quantities was passing into the market. This year alone over 1,000,000 acres had changed hands, but he felt bound to say, and he spoke as one who had said severe things about landowners, that they, at any rate, had not, during the war, been of the profiteering class. They

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had responded to every appeal with a remarkable patriotism. The farmer stood in need of protection and he would get it. First, he would have the security of the State that he would not be ruined by unexpected developments in the agricultural world abroad. Secondly, he could put the whole of his capital, his ability, and his energy into the land, without the fear that the result of all his labor would be transferred into the possession of others. Thirdly, there was the guarantee of the farmer himself, and that was that he would do his best to increase production. There must be no slackers.

The Minimum Wage

Dealing with the agricultural laborer, the Premier said he was guaranteed a minimum wage under the Corn Production Act, and his hours of labor had been very appreciably improved, but he would make a mistake if he took advantage of the present labor shortage to drive a hard bargain. He should consider the position carefully and not insist on conditions which would make national production impossible in the country. Cooperation was the way for Capital and Labor in all industries at the present time. Without it they would fail.

Concluding, the Premier said he was hopeful that the agricultural industry had been placed on a firmer foundation, and that the security introduced into it would make it easier for the cultivator to negotiate the necessary credit. He was looking to the great banking concerns to be helpful in that respect. The government was determined to leave no stone unturned to put this industry upon a satisfactory basis, but the development of transport facilities was essential to a real revival of agricultural prosperity.

NEED FOR JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sydney W. Pascall, speaking at the Hall of the Institute of Journalists on the working of the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the cocoa, chocolate, sugar, confectionery, and jam industry, pleaded for a permanent joint industrial council to take the place of the existing Trade Board.

F. O. Roberts, M. P., who presided, emphasized the need for improved industrial organization so far as machinery, equipment, and satisfactory conditions of employment were concerned. This, he contended, would lead to that increased production which they all felt to be so essential at the present day. It was idle to talk against increased production at this time. One of the great needs of the day was the removal of the causes of industrial strife. More than anything else they wanted to make the workers feel that they were having a square deal. They might be getting it today, but a good many of them were suspicious that they were not, and the first essential in the elimination of industrial unrest was the removal of that suspicion. He could think of no more valuable machinery to accomplish that purpose than that provided by the Joint Industrial Councils.

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STATE BANKS ARE PROPOSED IN INDIA

Amalgamation of the Presidency Banks May Be Followed by Establishment of Imperial Bank

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—At a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held in Simla, Mr. Sarma moved a resolution that a state bank be established at an early date. He said that his justification for it was that behind them they had the example of almost every European state. It had been proposed that the Presidency banks should be amalgamated, but he thought that such large sums as were involved should not be entrusted to amalgamated banks. He thought that state control of banks would be more stringent, and that such control would be to the advantage of the people of India. The Rajah of Kasimbazar cordially supported the resolution. He agreed that the bank would be a great help to commercial circles and to the people as a whole.

Pandit Malaviya gave his hearty support to the proposal. He drew attention to the great advantages derived by other countries from their fine banking systems, and to the enormous industrial and commercial interests involved in India, which required a sound system.

Banks' Amalgamation Proposed

Mr. Howard said that the government was entirely in agreement with many of the remarks made by supporters of the resolution. It was a matter of urgency that the people should be encouraged out of their habit of hoarding. The only possible disagreement between the government and the supporters of the resolution was in relation to the measures to be adopted. The Presidency banks had carried on when the government had had their hands full, and after the armistice the amalgamation of the banks had been proposed and the opening of a number of branches had been promised.

At present the main object was to

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push forward the work in hand under the present arrangements, and when the latter had somewhat developed the establishment of an Imperial Bank of India could be given consideration. He drew special attention to the inability of a state bank to take over the paper currency until a more normal state of affairs existed. Referring to the adverse remarks which had been made as to the large sums which were kept in bank branches, Mr. Howard declared that such balances were necessary to meet government liabilities.

Advances to Indians

He added that he would like to point out that the resources of the government were not anything like so enormous as was generally supposed. They had the greatest difficulty in carrying on from week to week and month to month. The banks had, however, helped considerably. The Presidency banks had also given great assistance in industrial development. It had been said that owing to the fact that most of the money in the banks was in European hands, Indians had

had difficulty in obtaining advances. As a matter of fact, the greater portion of the money was in Indian hands and advances to Indians had exceeded those made to Europeans. In conclusion, Mr. Howard repeated that while he agreed with most of what Mr. Sarma had said, it was necessary to push on with the present arrangements and then to decide what would be the most satisfactory method of meeting the difficulties of the future.

Mr. Sarma reiterated his view that the establishment of a state bank was preferable to the amalgamation of the Presidency banks. He thought that the question should be thrashed out at a meeting of bankers in public and that their recommendations should be submitted to the Secretary of State. He objected to the private negotiations for amalgamation which had taken place between the government and the Presidency banks. In conclusion Mr. Sarma said that he would withdraw his resolution if he was assured that the government intended to take the action proposed by him and that the subject would be made public. Mr. Howard objected to this, and the resolution was negatived.

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VIVISECTION AND THE INTELLECTUALS

Editor of Manchester City News
Quotes From Many Scholars
and Investigators to Show Op-
position to "Licensed Evil"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England — "The
Literary Aspects of the Anti-Vivisection
Question" was the title of a
lecture given in the Association Hall,
in this city, on October 15, by John
Cunningham Walters, M. A., editor of the
Manchester City News.

After stating his reasons for sup-
porting the movement for the aboli-
tion of vivisection, Mr. Walters went
on to show that the intellectuals were
on the side of those who opposed this
"licensed evil."

Vivisection did not help in the up-
ward progress of humanity, he
declared, but rather it retarded true de-
velopment. It was an abuse of
position and power. Huxley, it is true,
he said, was not opposed to vivisection,
if it could be proved helpful to
humanity. Yet even he was moved to
utter weighty words of warning
against the practice.

Dr. Westcott Quoted

Dr. Westcott, speaking in West-
minster Abbey upon this question,
had said: "If he who made us, made
all other creatures also, then I find it
absolutely inconceivable that He
should have so arranged the avenues
of knowledge that we can attain to
truth which it is His will that we
should master, only through the un-
utterable agonies of beings which
trust in us."

"The modern concern for animals
was growing," the lecturer declared.
It had sprung up along with the
efforts to abolish slavery; to protect
the child life of the nation; to remove
social injustice and all the great
human movements of the world.

Among the literary opponents of
vivisection were investigators of great
authority, who recognized that even if
it was proved that vivisection of ani-
mals was only a temporary incon-
venience to the creatures concerned,
yet it undoubtedly led to the demoral-
ization of the vivisectioner and of the
community.

Vivisection an Old Custom

Experiments upon living animals
was an old custom, Mr. Walters stated,
traceable to barbaric and savage times,
and founded upon fear, superstition
and ignorance. Modern experiments
had improved the practice, that was
all. There was talk of glorious tri-
umphs, of promises of health, but no
fulfillment.

Shakespeare, Browning, Pope, Shel-
ley, Byron, Dr. Johnson, Butler, Alfred
Russell Wallace, William Blake, Gold-
smith, Wordsworth, Burns and many
others were quoted from in the course
of the lecture, and Mr. Walters con-
cluded by asking why the vivisectioner
should have protective laws enabling
him to evade moral fundamentals. If
the vivisectioner, why not the lawyer
and other professional men, he in-
quired. The whole thing, he declared,
is a desecration of moral and truly
scientific standards.

WHY PEOPLE TRAVEL TODAY IN AUSTRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria — "No pleasure
trips" is the general order of the day,
and yet on entering a Vienna railway
station one would think that the Vien-
nese had been seized with a perfect
passion for traveling. The booking-
halls are thronged, and it is only by
dint of standing two or three hours
in a queue that it is possible to pro-
cure a ticket, the possession of which,
even then, by no means guarantees
one a place, much less a seat.

Half an hour before the departure of
the train the platform gates were
opened, and the rush that follows is
indescribable. The struggling people
push their way through the narrow
opening and rush wildly for the train.
In a few moments the platform is one
dense mass of people, many of whom
crowd on to the steps of the carriages
and hold on grimly lest they should be
torn away. Remonstrance is useless
and no one heeds the risk, for they all
know very well that things will be no
better with the next train.

What, it will be asked, is it that im-
pels the crowd to undertake this wild
journey? It is food shortage! The
weekly rations are insufficient, only the
"nouveaux riches" can pay for the
goods handled by profiteers, and so it
is necessary to go into the country to
fetch food. Therefore these people jour-
ney in the utmost discomfort for half a
day or more, and on reaching their des-
tination tramp for hours until they come
across a peasant from whom they beg
milk, eggs, or butter. To secure a kilo
of butter for from 40 to 50 kronen is a
veritable triumph; in Vienna the price
would be from 120 to 140 kronen. And
to find a peasant kind-hearted enough
to supply a morsel of meat is the great-
est achievement of all, for the Viennese
have almost forgotten the very taste of
it. Who can afford meat at 100
kronen the kilo?

Then back to the station again with
well-stuffed rucksack and often an-
other bag as well. There the earlier
scenes are repeated until the train
starts, except that, thanks to the bulg-
ing rucksacks, there is still less room
in the carriages, so that the travelers
take to entreaching themselves on the
roof. Now it might naturally be
thought that on arrival in Vienna the
struggle would be at an end. But not a
bit of it. First there is an examina-
tion to undergo, and as one is bringing
prohibited articles into Vienna one
must be prepared to see these confiscated
at one fell stroke.

It is heartrending to look on while
the milk, which some poor woman has
sacrificed herself to procure for her
children, is taken from her just as she

thought she had reached her goal—
not to mention the thought of the
financial loss. No pleas, no tears are
of any avail; the flat has gone forth,
and the official has to obey it. It is
a common thing for people to break
their eggs and trample on their food
rather than hand them over to the
authorities. When will better times
come for these distressed people?

ANTWERP AS BASE FOR GERMAN COAL

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Belgian correspondent

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Belgium is
working at its reconstruction with a
most laudable energy—which con-
trasts strongly with the social unrest
and agitation reigning in England and
in France. The Belgian Government,
rightly proud of what has already been
achieved, recently invited three French
ministers to Belgium on a tour of ob-
servation so that they might realize
for themselves the progress accom-
plished in the domain of social re-
construction. Their journey ended by
a visit to the fort of Antwerp, which is
about to become a French base for the
transport of German coal.

Although Rotterdam is a dangerous
rival, the great Belgian port, never-
theless, possesses considerable superi-
ority on account of the facility of
access and its labor conditions. The
Belgian Chamber of Commerce re-
cently published a communication
concerning the characteristic features
of Antwerp, of which the following are
worth noting.

The port is accessible for vessels
230 meters long, drawing 10 meters
of water, and possessing docks 5500
meters long, provided with hydraulic
cranes housed in metallic sheds which
extend over an area of more than 200,-
000 square meters.

The work of enlargement of the
port, which is actually being carried
on in the north, will allow of steamers
up to 350 meters long to enter, whilst
the depth of the port will be 13 meters
at low or high tide. These new docks
will also be provided with hydraulic
cranes, with numerous railway tracks,
allowing freight to be directly trans-
ferred from car to steamer and vice
versa, whilst 12 pneumatic elevators
can discharge 150 tons an hour.

In 1914 Antwerp was the center of
100 or more navigation services for
all parts of the world. Already 60 of
these lines have resumed work. Be-
fore the war the movement of trans-
ports was about 11,000,000 tons of
imports and 8,000,000 tons of exports.
When navigation on the Rhine is once
more free, extremely low freight rates
will allow of a considerable traffic by
way of the Rhine, to the particular
advantage of Strasbourg.

Against these advantages of Ant-
werp, no French port can adequately
compete.

LORD LEVERHULME ON NATIONAL SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Lord Lever-
hulme, speaking as the guest of the
Authors Club, said that it was only
in the school of experience that the
present phase of industrial unrest
would achieve its own salvation. He
hoped wages would not fall. He be-
lieved the success of the nation de-
pended upon the payment of high
wages. Great Britain's handicap in
competition with the United States had
been the low rate of wages.

The unrest at present, Lord Lever-

hulme declared, was perfectly natural.
No nation in the world had kept its
head cooler, and no workman in the
world could have served his country
in a time of war or returned after the
war less demoralized than the British
workman. There was, however, on the
part of the workman a general
feeling that he was a cog in the in-
dustrial machine and that he would
like to be something more than a cog.

What could be better for the nation
than an ambitious workman? asked
Lord Leverhulme. Could there be any-
thing more appalling if such a thing
had existed after the war, than apathy,
indifference, and acceptance of con-
ditions on the policy of taking it lying
down? If that were the state of the
workman today, in his opinion there
would be disaster for the British na-
tion.

He was confident that the advent of
the workman on a board of directors
when he learned his vocation as a
director, and not before, would be the
means of achieving the greatest
progress for their great industrial com-
munity that could be imagined. When
the time came that the workers could
share the responsibility with the di-
rectors and had learned the lessons
that the directors had learned that by
increased production and cheapened
cost they could beat competition and
increase the wages fund, English in-
dustries would be second to none. He
did not believe the profits of industry
would be less, and the reward for
every one would be in greater happi-
ness of life which, after all, must be
their object and aim.

NEW AMERICAN LINE TO SWEDEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—A repre-
sentative of the great San Francisco
firm, Williams, Diamond & Co., re-
cently visited Stockholm to make ar-
rangements for a newly inaugurated
American steamship line which is to
call at various Swedish ports. The
undertaking in question has been
started on the proposal and under the
protection of the Shipping Board of
the United States, and at present has
at its disposal some 10 steamers of
8000 to 9000 tons deadweight which
will be distributed between the Pa-
cific, Continental, and Scandinavian
ports. No less than six vessels have
already been dispatched. Messrs.
Nordstrom and Thulin have been ap-
pointed agents for the company at
Stockholm; Messrs. Bildberg, Met-
calfe & Co. at Gothenburg; Messrs.
C. K. Hansen at Copenhagen, and
Messrs. John Dahlberg, Limited, at
Helsingfors. It has not yet been de-
cided who will represent the firm at
Christiania.

SOLDIERS' EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Comrades
of the Great War addressed to the
Prime Minister a resolution asking
that the government should make good
its promise to employ former service
men in the fullest possible degree. A reply
has been received from Sir Robert
Horne, Minister of Labor, to the effect
that, while it is not possible to give
definite guarantees that former service
men shall not be discharged from tem-
porary posts in the government ser-
vice, until the services of all civilians in
temporary posts have been dispensed
with, it is the aim of His Majesty's
Government to retain in every prac-
ticable case former service men of
proved efficiency, and to give prefer-
ential treatment to them in this re-
spect.

PRESS CENSORSHIP ENDED IN FRANCE

Press Bureau Exercised Strict and
Much Disputed Sway Over
Books, Papers and Telegrams

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—The French censor-
ship, so much abused and criticized
during the last five years, was at last
abolished, on October 12, after exert-
ing a distinctly despotic and much-
disputed sway. "Anastase," for thus
was the censorship designated, when
she suddenly bore down upon peaceful
French citizens amidst the clash of
weapons and the firing of guns, was
established in her tyrannical duties on
August 4, 1914, by Mr. Messimy, then
Minister of War. This press bureau,
which at first was entrusted merely
with the task of preventing the divulg-
ing of information of a military nature,
soon deviated from its original object
and proceeded to become an instru-
ment of excessive tyranny. In order
to protect at all costs the "sacred
union" idea, "Anastase" wielded her
long scissors ruthlessly, whenever she
believed she detected any criticism on
subjects of a political or administra-
tive order, or more especially of any
acts or errors of the government and
Parliament, or of any members con-
stituting the powers that be.

Offending Papers Suspected

"Anastase" refused to respect the
liberty of the press; if journalists ob-
jected to submitting to her demands,
she simply suspended the offending
paper in question. The editors of the
great French dailies were continually
calling upon the Bureau de la Presse in
which "Anastase" took refuge, in
order to protect their right of in-
forming their readers of facts which in
no way compromised the safety of
the State. "Anastase" stubbornly re-
fused to understand that the great
white spaces which she caused in
newspapers alarmed the general pub-
lic, already prone to imagine the
worst, far more than a discreetly
worded account of the truth would
have done.

Public discontent grew and journal-
istic wrath increased, as with the ar-
rival of each new Prime Minister it
was solemnly announced that the
activities of the censor were to be
curtailed.

"Anastase" regarded not these
threats; her oft clumsy zeal in wield-
ing her scissors only seemed to grow
in intensity, with often disastrous and
even ridiculous results. She continued

to exert her despotic rule until Com-
mandant Nussillard took up the direc-
tion of the press service of the Min-
istry of War.

New Director Appointed

When Commandant Nussillard as-
sumed the direction of the censorship,
the censoring department of the fa-
mous Press Bureau was installed at
the stock exchange. Commandant
Nussillard was appointed in April, 1915,
to the Press Bureau as head of the
Daily Paper Services. Knowing full
well the working of the censoring
system, as well as its many defects,
he resolved to reconstruct it on a
simple and practical footing.

One hundred and eighty persons
were employed in the censor offices,
settled in the top stories of the Bourse.
The service, comprising directors,
censors, secretaries—all non-com-
missioned officers or soldiers—was
divided into three sections: (1) Peri-
odicals, reviews, and books; (2) daily
papers; (3) press telegrams. Each
service was placed under the orders
of a captain. The service of period-
icals was censored by a staff of officers
and soldiers, who, for eight hours
daily, read the proofs submitted to
them, and in difficult cases consulted
specialists attached to the service.

Censoring of Daily Press

The daily press service was much
more complicated, as it exacted im-
mediate answers; it was entrusted to
three different staffs, each composed
of eight censors, to which were at-
tached specialists for all questions
concerning finance, diplomacy and
aviation. The staffs succeeded each
other every 12 hours and read con-
scientiously the 65 morning and eve-
ning papers of all kinds which ap-
peared daily in Paris.

The press telegram service was
situated next to that of the daily press.
A lift transported the telegrams from
the ground floor, where they were re-



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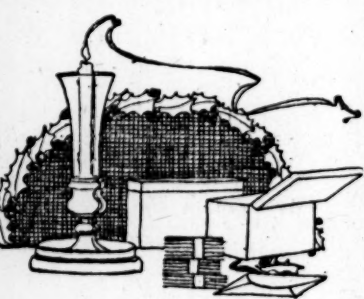
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ceived, to the service where, after
having been duly read and controlled
by several different censors, they were
dispatched after having often under-
gone a very considerable delay. Com-
mandant Nussillard exerted a strict
surveillance over all his service.

The proofs, signed by those censors
who had read them, were kept for a
fortnight, so that action could be
taken against those who had failed to
draw the attention of their chief to
offending passages. The censored
articles were, on their side, stuck on
large cards, so that it could be easily
verified whether the papers had or
had not consented to cut out the sup-
pressions demanded. These articles
have been preserved, and it is said that
they will be handed over to the Na-
tional Records, where all those who
would like to know just what was
struck out, will be able to consult
them.

COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Through the
organization of a "Council of Social
Agencies" the resources of all the so-
cial, philanthropic, and welfare bodies
in Newark will be pooled so that
greater results may be obtained.

SEAMEN PROTEST THE ROWE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—Reso-
lutions are being passed by sailors'
unions on the Pacific Coast and peti-
tions are being signed in all of the
Pacific Coast ports protesting against
the so-called Rowe Bill, which has
been passed by the House of Repre-
sentatives and which is now before
the Senate, on the ground that this
measure, making a radical reduction
in the number of able seamen required
to man United States vessels, would
lower the whole standard of American
seamanship and again drive Americans
from the seagoing occupations.

The bill would reduce the percent-
age of able seamen required on a ves-
sel from 65 to 40 per cent and in
other ways lower the requirements
necessary for entering upon a sea-
faring life. Opponents of the measure
claim that such a law would undo the
good effects of the present Seamen's
Act and would seriously endanger life
and property upon the sea.

Velvet Bags—a gift suggestion

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assortments. Some are of all silk chiffon velvet, others are of velvet
combined with gold or silver embroidered silk. Some are mounted

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There are also frames of shell and
Sheffield silver. Some have sepa-
rate, outside compartment for
mirror and powder puff. Prices
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE, BY JUDGE SAMUEL W. GREENE, C. S.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S., of Louisville, Kentucky, a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture on Christian Science, Monday evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Bicknell Young, First Reader of The Mother Church, who said:

St. Paul says, "The law made nothing perfect, but the bringing in of a better hope; and by the which we draw nigh unto God," and he also declares, "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor: therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." In both instances the Mosaic law was referred to, but all that the apostle said concerning it applies with equal cogency to everything that goes under the name of law. The Mosaic law was an attempt to interpret divine justice, and although it was immeasurably higher than anything previously given to the human race, it was necessarily limited, because, although the Israelites were the most spiritually advanced people of their times, even with them the conception of God was that of a severe judge, and law meant penalties and punishment. With mankind today the same archaic views are more or less prevalent. Neither those who make written laws nor those who interpret them, nor those who accept material opinions, and thereby make the unwritten laws that largely govern mankind, have as yet learned of the actual basis and nature of law. In fact, it is only through the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy, who declares with unmistakable clearness the true nature of law in the words, "God is divine Principle," that mankind has been enabled to gain the right concept of law. This concept has appeared to thinkers in all walks of life. It has particularly appealed to lawyers, because the so-called principles which underlie the law indicate an eternal Principle as their true basis and substance. These principles and events serve to indicate the great and encouraging fact that revolutions that are taking place in thought and experience, both individually and collectively.

Our friend who speaks to us this evening comes from the great profession of the law. He has laid it down to make up the immeasurably greater profession of fulfilling the divine law by healing the sick and saving the sinful through the practice of Christian Science. I have the honor and pleasure to introduce Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S., of Louisville, Kentucky, a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church.

The Lecture

Judge Greene in his lecture said: Christian Science is offering today the most comprehensive, the most startling, and yet the simplest, sanest program for human thought and action of which the world has heard since the days of Jesus of Nazareth and the early Christian teachers. The promise made through Christian Science as stated by its Discoverer and Founder, Mrs. Eddy, is, "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." (Science and Health, page 494.) Christian Science is the unfolding to human consciousness of divine Love, and its practical application to the healing of all human disorders. Christian Science is first of all a religion, notwithstanding some of its uninformed critics have not so believed. It is the religion of Christ Jesus come again to the world to heal the sick and the sinning by the same principle or law.

Christian Science in its healing ministry is not a patent cure-all, nor is it blind faith cure. It is not the action of will power, nor is it the action of the human mind. On the contrary, it teaches that the human mind must yield to the divine Mind, to that Mind which was also in Christ Jesus, and in the proportion that Christian Science is understood, the life and words of Christ Jesus become practicable for all ages and all people.

Christian Science comes to the sick, the sorrowing, the sin-burdened, the dissatisfied, the discouraged, offering them a scientific explanation of the comforting words of Jesus, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," and of another wonderful promise of the Master, "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you."

Biblical Promises Practical

It might be asked, why one would say that Christian Science comes offering these assurances. Any one of you may say I have read and known them always, but have they been realized in your experience? Have you made these and other Biblical promises of any practical import in your lives?

Christian Science comes teaching in the very words of Jesus of old, the kingdom of God, the Kingdom of Heaven, is at hand—here, is now within us, around us and about us. Through the practice and understanding of this teaching of Jesus, men and women in constantly increasing numbers are being healed of all manner of sickness and sin, and their lives are being made brighter, better and more satisfying. The theory that eternal life and happiness are to be had only beyond the grave has always been a depressing element in religion. Christian Science shows that it is an incorrect theory, that men do not have to wait for death or a final judgment day, before realizing and experiencing the joy of the fulfillment of God's promises. The Bible from beginning to end is filled with the most splendid promises for God's children, and unless we may believe that these promises are meant for the here and now, even for today, we are of all men most miserable; for otherwise we are without God and a saving religion in this life. What the world is wanting is seeking—a religion that comes to the

sick and tells them how to be well; that comes to the discouraged and despondent and lifts them out of the slough of despair and despond into the richness, into the fullness, into the joy, of a closer walk with God. Christian Science is supplying this need, through the spiritual interpretation of the Bible and the consequent spiritual understanding of God, and is enabling the world to find the rest and the peace promised by the Master.

Jesus' Practical Ministry

Jesus taught and proved the possibility of solving all life's problems here and now. He overcame all the man-made laws of disease by healing all manner of sickness. He overcame the laws of lack and want by providing food in abundance for the thousands in the desert place, and by finding tax money in the fish's mouth. He overcame the law of gravity by walking upon the stormy wave, the law of space and time by entering into the boat in the midst of the sea and immediately it was at the other side. He overcame the law of death by rising to life, and those who had died in his own case reappeared to his wondering disciples after three days in the tomb.

Among the last things he said to his disciples was, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also, and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." Also in perhaps the last conversation he had with the beloved eleven disciples, in perhaps the last hour of his human existence, he said, "These signs shall follow them that believe. In my name they shall cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover." With these and other positive promises from Jesus we must believe in the present possibility of healing the sick, raising the dead, and performing all of these wonderful works, if we do believe in him; that is, understand him and his teaching, which is the correct interpretation of the Greek word translated by our word *believe* in the new version.

Mrs. Eddy and the Textbook

In the light of the fruits of Christian Science during the last half century does it not seem strange that the world should have waited so long since the time of the early Christian era for some one to appear and call attention to the promises of the Bible and the possibility of their practical fulfillment in our human experience? Even more strange, is it not, that when Mrs. Eddy, a sweet, gentle, pure-minded woman did appear, and began to heal the sick and to perform many of these wonderful works and meekly and lovingly called the world's attention to her demonstration, as at least in part a fulfillment of Biblical promise, that she should have been subjected to persecution at the hands of Jesus' professed followers? Ignoring, however, the persecution, the lack of sympathy and interest manifested by the world in her discovery during the early years, Mrs. Eddy never wavered in her task, but patiently and earnestly studied the Bible, that she might find the positive rule for the solution of this problem of mind healing which had been so graciously and wonderfully revealed to her through her own instantaneous healing from what the doctors had pronounced an incurable physical condition. The result of her studies she has since given to the world in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," commonly called Science and Health, which was published in 1875.

In this book there is a chapter devoted to Genesis, and another to the Apocalypse, or revelation of St. John, wherein is set forth the spiritual interpretation of the Bible, thus justifying that part of the title, "Key to the Scriptures." The last chapter of the book, called "Fruitage," is a series of wonderful testimonies from men and women from widely separated localities, testifying to having been healed of blindness, deafness, rheumatism, Bright's disease, tumor, dyspepsia, cancer, tuberculosis, fever, colds and nearly every known disease simply by reading this book, Science and Health.

The book itself tells its own story better than can anyone for it. One of the practical tributes to the book is seen in the fact that it is to be found in public libraries all over the civilized world.

"Key to the Scriptures"

Contrary to some critics of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy never intended that the textbook should take the place of the Bible, but it is to be read and studied in connection with the Bible. It was meant to be just what its name implies, a "Key to the Scriptures" and a textbook on Christian Science. Within the pages of the book itself Mrs. Eddy says, "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal life." (Science and Health, page 497.)

As the years have come and gone since Mrs. Eddy's discovery, an ever-widening circle has been covered by Christian Science, and an ever-increasing host of its adherents, men and women, are daily bearing witness to its healing and saving power, and rendering their tribute of praise and thanksgiving to its revered Discoverer and Founder. There is, however, nothing of worship or deification in the attitude of Christian Scientists toward Mrs. Eddy, but rather the natural, spontaneous expression of gratitude, which one might expect from persons whose lives have been uplifted and who are being uplifted by the power of her inspired teachings.

It is possible that up to the time of her discovery of Christian Science Mrs. Eddy never thought of becoming a great religious teacher or leader, and yet no other of the world's great leaders ever lived to see such an extensive and substantial growth and organization result from his own teaching. Such results, however, are to be expected always when work is

done as was Mrs. Eddy's. The presence of God was not a mere theory to her, but an actual fact on which she relied in establishing the Christian Science movement as well as in all other things.

Early in the practical operation of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy saw that the then existing churches were not ready for Christian Science. Accordingly, she established the Christian Science Church, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Massachusetts. From time to time, as occasion demanded, and as she was divinely led, she wrote the By-Laws now comprising the Manual of The Mother Church for the government of The Mother Church members, and for the organization of branch churches and societies and the government of their members. That the Manual is the work of inspiration is attested by the fact that its provisions have been broad enough to cover every question that has arisen in this rapidly growing world-wide organization. Mrs. Eddy ever looked to the Manual in making decisions, and she said of it, "Of this I am sure, that each Rule and By-Law in this Manual will increase the spirituality of him who obeys it, invigorate his capacity to heal the sick, to comfort such as mourn, and to awaken the sinner." (Miscellaneous, page 230.) Loyal Christian Scientists have always been grateful for the Manual, and are ever attempting to follow obediently its provisions, thus meriting this tribute from our Leader: "Among the manifold soft chimings that will fill the haunted chambers of memory, this is the sweetest: 'Thou hast been faithful!'" (Miscellaneous Writings, page 343.)

God

Christian Science has revealed the correct concept of God. It has courageously and reverently asked the question, "What is God?" and has given this answer that is satisfying to thinking men and thinking women. God is Love, Life, Truth, Soul, Mind, Spirit, Principle. Perhaps the term Principle as used for God has more than any other aroused the opposition of the critics of Christian Science. They contend to speak of God as Principle takes away His personality, robs Him of His Fatherhood, tenderness and other so-called human attributes. Christian Scientists believe that it is time the world was getting away from the idea of an anthropomorphic or man-made God, a sort of superman. The textbook says, "Human philosophy has made God manlike. Christian Science makes man Godlike." (Science and Health, p. 269.)

Principle is eternal, without beginning or end, is perfect, immovable, inviolable, unerring, ever active. Principle cannot be moved by the breath of praise or flattery or by enmity or threat. Until I studied the book of Christian Science I never saw the distinction between these two accounts of creation, yet they are quite unlike.

Christian Science Treatment

As a practical illustration let us suppose a man to be sick and that he desires the help of God, and turns to Christian Science to be made well. Since God's work is already done, there is no specific or individual action required of God that this man's condition should be made right. The Bible says that God looked upon His work and that it was very good. The treatment or prayer of the Christian Science practitioner would be a clear, positive knowing and understanding that God has made all and made all good. God has created man in His own image and likeness, and as a necessary result of the law of creation, man in God's image and likeness must be Godlike. He must reflect the Godlike qualities, joy, peace, harmony, dominion, freedom, power. God being good, has not created, and from the very nature of goodness, could not have created any fevers, pains or aches of any kind, and since God is the only power, no other power has created them, and man cannot have them, because they do not really exist.

To persons accustomed to the use of material remedies in case of illness such a system, of course, only briefly and inadequately outlined by me, might not at first be considered scientific or beneficial. Yet the actual experience of anyone who will test it according to the principle and rule of Christian Science will prove that it is both scientific and beneficial. When the human consciousness becomes spiritualized through right thinking and knowing, and man is revealed as the manifestation of Spirit, not matter, the divine Mind is reflected, and man is governed by God. Mrs. Eddy says, "God will heal the sick through man, whenever man is governed by God." (Science and Health, p. 495.) As the light of this healing truth is carried into that consciousness darkened by fear and ignorance it banishes all sense of error—even sickness, as well as sin—and illumines that consciousness with light and love. In speaking of Jesus' treatment of the sick during his earthly ministry, the Christian Science textbook says, "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." (Science and Health, pp. 476 and 477.)

God as an infinite, eternal power is always present in the world to heal the world of all its sickness and to solve all its problems. He comes not to Christian Scientists alone, but to any who approach Him through a spir-

itual understanding of His infinite power. It is the mission of Christian Science to help men and women to come into that condition of thought or understanding whereby they may recognize, to use a scientific expression, their oneness with God. When man's consciousness reaches that understanding he will be healed of any sickness, and whatever his problem it will be solved. In many Christian Science meetings, at the regular church services, and at lectures, men and women do come to a realization and understanding of this power of God as present in their lives, and are healed. But, says a friend, "Why try to say I am not and cannot be sick when I know I have this pain?" No one could be found who would have more loving consideration for those suffering from disease and pain than a Christian Scientist. Christian Science is not an admonition to bear suffering patiently nor to endure it stoically, but is, on the contrary, a scientific system by which disease and suffering are to be overcome. It shows any person who will earnestly study and practice it that the evidence of sickness is all there is to any suffering, and it is this evidence he changed or overcome the disease and suffering disappears.

Have you ever observed how the physical senses are so easily and commonly mistaken and deceived? There is not a day, nor perhaps an hour, but what we are the victims of some false testimony of the senses. The schoolboy crosses the first two fingers of his hand, closes his eyes, and has his crossed fingers rubbed over a marble, and the sense of touch will indicate to him two or three marbles instead of one. Stand in the car tracks and follow the rails with the eye, and the sense of sight will tell you that presently the rails come together, but it isn't true. Or, sit in the railroad train that is standing, and look out of the window at a moving train on an adjacent track and every sense tells you that you and your train are moving, and practically you only escape from this delusion is to look away from the moving train and see things as they really are. In exactly the same way when the senses speak to us of sickness, sorrow, and separation, we should look away from the things of sense to God and see Him as He really is, and see and know the real man as he is in God's image and likeness, and we shall come to know that the real man cannot be sick nor discordant. In this manner of thought God becomes a living, vital, ever-present power and influence in our lives to heal, to bless, and to save.

Man

This brings me to a discussion of what man is, and of his relation to God. In the book of Genesis are found two distinct and dissimilar accounts of man's creation. Until I studied the subject of Christian Science I never saw the distinction between these two accounts of creation, yet they are quite unlike.

In the first chapter of Genesis the record runs, "So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them." Christian Science teaches that this is the correct account of man's creation. It sets forth the spiritual man. When Christian Science says that man cannot be sick or suffer or sin or die, reference is made to this real man, this God-created, this spiritual man, or to use a scientific term, this God idea.

Other systems of religious instruction

have likewise taught the perfection of spiritual man, but they have not made their teaching practical. They have generally assumed that man must first die and be resurrected, and then be invested with his spiritual nature. They have scarcely dared to hope that this life could be other than the generally accepted "vail of tears."

Christian Science shows that the truth

concerning man is scientific truth, and through Christian Science may be understood, and become operative in the heart of humanity. It teaches that the presence of God in our lives is not and should not be a vague, far-off, uncertain thing, but a living, throbbing, vital presence on which man may, and should, rely in all circumstances and under all conditions.

This will be a wonderful world when more men and women begin to realize their God-given heritage and possession. There will be less envy, hating, judging, killing, and more of what Paul calls "the fruit of the spirit"—love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, for man is the reflection of God's goodness, of God's love. Indeed of all the qualities of God; and it is only in the perfect reflection that God is expressed in the world. Was not this spiritual man what Jesus had in mind when he said, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect?"

Now let us consider the other account of creation. In the second chapter of Genesis the record runs, "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." And then how deep a sleep to fall upon man and from his side He took a rib and of the rib a woman was made. Ever since that concept of man created from the dust, he has been the victim of sin, sickness, sorrow, and death. The historical part of the Old Testament is filled with an account of the sin, failures, destruction of this "man of the dust." Earth's secular history today and for generations has been largely an account of this "man of the dust." Has not the world been recently convulsed with its greatest tragedy all because of the false aims, hopes, and ambitions of this "man of the dust?"

Woman through the centuries has been an inferior creature, often a slave, all because of this false theory, "man of the dust" and "woman of the rib." It is only as Truth is enlightening the world that woman is achieving her rightful place as man's co-equal;

and it will only be as the Truth covers the earth, even as the waters cover the sea, that the world will come to know and understand the "male and female" of God's creation as revealed in the first chapter of Genesis.

With these two pictures before us—man of the earth, earthy, bowed beneath the weight of human misery and woe, and man in God's image and likeness, reflecting the Godlike, the spiritual, the perfect, why do we hesitate to proclaim ourselves and our race of the true type with God-given power and dominion over every living thing; for God has ordained this power and dominion in the first chapter of Genesis, the twenty-eighth verse. Is it not, too, in harmony with the promise of Jesus quoted in the beginning of this lecture, "Behold, I give unto you power over all the power of the enemy?" Does it not occur to you that when Jesus came to his earthly ministry and found man sick, sinning, sorrowing, and dying, he remembered this early ordinance of God, and reenacted it in those stirring words, calling the world to action on a new basis of power with a new promise, and then proceeded to demonstrate by so-called miracles, step by step, man's power and ability to overcome all the power of the enemy.

Mortal Mind

What is the enemy over which Jesus says we have power? Paul says "to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace, because the carnal mind is enmity against God." The enemy is, therefore, the carnal or fleshly mind, or, as Mrs. Eddy calls it in Science and Health, the "mortal mind" as opposed to the divine Mind.

Mortal mind, as understood and used in Christian Science, is not an entity, but is rather the absence of the reflection of the divine Mind. It is, in other words, a state of ignorance, and when it is the only mind that a human being has or knows anything about, it subjects him to every ill to which flesh is heir, and this subjection is not decreased but is rather increased by what is ordinarily called education, unless this education be carried on with an understanding of the truth about God as revealed in Christian Science. For instance, the man who is the best educated on the subject of so-called symptoms of disease is soonest the victim of some disease. Or, the man who is best informed on the subject of human anatomy is oftenest finding something wrong with his own anatomy. Was not this thought in the mind of the wise man, king of Jerusalem, when he wrote so long ago, "For in much wisdom is much grief, and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow?"

Mortal mind is full of fear, doubt, anxiety, envy, hatred, malice and what not of all this evil brood. It is no wonder that man governed by mortal mind is sick. Every so-called disease is a phase of mortal mind fear, ignorance, or sin. Jesus early in his ministry told his disciples that they had power over this enemy, and this is easily understood, for anyone can see that in proportion as he becomes enlightened he has power over ignorance, especially when he perceives that this ignorance has constituted his own mentality. This is what Jesus meant when he said at another time, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

As Christian Scientists, it is our mission, our constant effort and prayer, to have always in us that Mind which was also in Christ Jesus. As Mrs. Eddy says, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionately to their occupancy of your thoughts." (Science and Health, p. 261.) Is not this perhaps what the prophet of old had in mind when he said of God, "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity?"

Unreality of Evil

This brings me to a discussion of the unreality of evil, for which teaching Christian Science has sometimes been criticized. What a wonderful world this would be if it could be rid of evil—and it can be. Evil is only in our consciousness, and if we can understand that it is unreal we shall be rid of it. All will agree that God is good and that He has all power, and being good and having all power we must, to be logical, conclude that God has made all things good, and consequently has not created any evil. Then you ask, where did evil originate? Some one may say it started with Satan, or devil, but surely God in His infinite goodness could never have conceived, or created a monster of evil.

But you say, what will you do with the Satan or devil of the Bible? Hear what Jesus says of him: "He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth because there was no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it." In these simple, emphatic words, Jesus at once and forever wiped out the lie about Satan that has been responsible for all the sickness, fear, doubt, sorrow, and sin that have come to the world.

Is it not the lie of which we read in the beginning, that said to Eve, God has not told you the truth? You have but to eat of the other fruit and you will become as a god. Does it not come to us today in words like this, "God is too big, too universal, too much concerned with other things, to be conscious of the individual, and you can not be healed by Him?" And does it not say, "What you need to do is to perfect yourself in material knowledge

and learning and you will become as a god, and heal yourself and solve your problems?" It is all untrue. If we may not look to God for help in every human problem we need not look to man.

Some one asks if the unreality of evil means that man is not to suffer for what we call evil deeds. His answer is plain, "God is not mocked; whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting."

Evil is unreal, but we come to an understanding of this as the result of thought and demonstration. One does not learn mathematics by beginning with trigonometry, calculus and the higher branches, but by learning one and one are two; two and two are four, and by working his way up by arithmetic, algebra, and other branches to the higher mathematics. So, with all sciences, and so with Christian Science, one's understanding comes with careful study and demonstration. Would you know what is meant by demonstrating or proving the unreality of evil? Go forth tomorrow with the thought, God is love, and prove that in your everyday experience. See nothing, hear nothing, believe nothing, do nothing, say nothing, do nothing that is unlike Love. It will be a busy day, but worth while. Then take the thought, God is good, and try a day, proving in your experience that there is nothing in life that is opposed to good or unlike good. Do you hear a man cough? Do not fix cold or influenza upon that man. That would be unlike good, unlike Love. God never made a cough, a cold, or any disease. Man in God's image and likeness can "run and not be weary, walk and not faint." Do you suppose that when Peter and John at the Gate Beautiful of the Temple saw the man a cripple from his mother's womb, if they had some one to think of by paralysis or invalidism or suffering they could ever have healed the man? No. They saw good; they saw Love; they saw man in God's image and likeness. And they said to the man, "In the name of Christ Jesus of Nazareth arise up and walk," and he was healed instantly and went into the Temple leaping and praising God. If you see a man lame, do not fix lameness upon him, but know that man in God's image and likeness is never lame and is never anything that is unlike good.

We are told in Christian Science to resolve things into thoughts (Science and Health, page 123). Try this in your daily experience on the morrow. Are you a teacher? Do not see impatient, unprepared, noisy children, but resolve them into thoughts. See them as ideas of God, expressions of God's goodness and His love, reflecting infinite intelligence. Never see a dull or stupid child. Know that God has not created such a one. You will presently see a wonderful response in the children, for they will detect your thought almost before you are aware of it, and you will find manifested in reality all the love and goodness and sweetness that you can desire in children.

Are you in the dry goods business? Do not see your employer, your fellow workers, as so many individuals to be gotten along with in some way, pleasantly or unpleasantly, but see them, the store, the goods, all as thoughts, expressions of God's goodness and God's love, existing to bless all mankind. You will find perhaps in a neglected corner a bolt of goods long unused, undusted, uncared for. Resolve it into a thought, the goodness of Love to meet some one's need. Presently, you will be able to demonstrate the need, and thereby find a blessing for those around you.

So with all the attributes of God—prove them practically in your life and that will demonstrate the unreality of evil. Then you will begin to see the real man of God's creation, and will learn to deny every manifestation of discord, of evil, of unreality. Thus you will help the world to its demonstration of "God's kingdom on earth as in heaven."

Christian Science is trying to teach man that for every human need he should look to God, to the spiritual, and not to the material. There is

nothing in all God's creation to fear for God is All-in-all and one cannot fear God or good.

Why is man's first thought "Where-withal shall I be clothed and housed and fed?" Has man so soon forgotten that Jesus said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." In that connection Jesus had just been talking about clothes and food. Should it be thought a strange thing that God does give good things to the children of His love? Jesus told us in effect, that much more than our earthly father does the heavenly Father know how to give good gifts to them that ask Him. One may ask, if Jesus' promise means that to take up the study in earnest of Christian Science would result in health, happiness, and prosperity. The answer is found in the lives of a great host of men and women the world around who have sought the kingdom of God and His righteousness and whose business has prospered and whose lives are filled with health, harmony, love, and gladness. It is but a verification of what the apostle said, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

Jesus, the Christ

Christian Science has been assailed because of its teaching concerning Jesus, and it has been denied a place among so-called orthodox religions because it teaches that Jesus was not God. When we remember the difficulty that Jesus had in making even his disciples understand who and what he was, it is not strange that the Christian Science teaching on this subject has been misunderstood. Perhaps few of the immediate followers of Jesus saw the distinction between the human Jesus and the Christ, but Christian Science has made this distinction clear.

The man Jesus was human, born of Mary, and his life covered but a brief span of years; but the Christ, which was not a name so much as the divine title of Jesus, expressing his Godlike nature, is eternal, and is ever inseparable from God. Jesus, in referring to himself as the Christ, said, "I am the way, the truth and the life." Before Abraham was, I am," and again, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." The Christ is now and always has been present in the world to be discerned by men. Through the ages there have been men like Elijah, Elisha, Moses, Daniel, Joseph, and others, who discerned and expressed a large measure of this Christ, Truth, and were able to perform many wonderful works.

Jesus, the man, came to earth to be the Wayshower, or, as Paul says, the mediator between God and man. He came to show men their power to overcome in this life, sin, disease, and death. He possessed more of the Christ, the divine Spirit, than any other person who has ever lived, and he was therefore called Jesus, the Christ, or Christ Jesus.

The Christ can no more be confined to an individual than can God, or divine Principle or Love, but comes even as the spirit of Love into the lives of men as they rightly seek Him and desire Him. It is true that Jesus said, "I and my Father are one," but this expression is not at all inconsistent with Jesus' other statements concerning himself. He was one with the Father as explained in the Christian Science textbook, "One in quality, not in quantity," even as a drop of water is one with the ocean, but it is not the ocean, or a ray of light is one with the sun, but it is not the sun. So is every man and woman as an idea of God one with the Father, else how could Paul have been correct when he said, "For in Him we live and move and have our being." When Jesus said, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden," it was not to the human Jesus he was asking us to come, but to the Christ, Truth, that redeems and saves. To those of us who have but touched the hem of his garment, have but caught even a faint glimpse of this Christ that heals of sin, sickness, sorrow and death, has come the fulfillment of Jesus' promise, "And I will give you rest."

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THE BIRTHPLACE OF LAFAYETTE

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Before daylight on the morning of September 6, 1918, there was an unusual amount of bustle and stir in the little town of Aubière, a suburb of Clermont-Ferrand, the capital of the department of Puy-de-Dôme, in one of the most historic regions of France—the ancient Province of Auvergne. What was the occasion which produced all this early morning excitement? Surely no call to battle or no signal to go over the top, because the actual horrors of the world war never extended into this sleepy corner of south-central France; and the American regiment quartered hereabouts was merely passing through the last stages of its preliminary training prior to its triumphant moment of action upon the heights of the Meuse, which occurred during the last days of the war.

It was the one hundred and sixth anniversary of the birth of the great Lafayette, and the regimental band of Col. Arthur S. Conklin's three hundred and third heavy field artillery regiment had been invited to share with a few American army officers the honor of representing the American expeditionary forces—yes, the United States of America—at the birthplace and the early home of the great hero who aided so much in the work of winning its independence as a Nation. The last bandman had returned from the early breakfast served in the village square of Aubière, and with his instrument had joined the crowd already climbing into the huge army motor trucks drawn up before the band's billet.

As the first rays of the dawn appeared, and the procession of Aubière's peasants commenced from the crooked alleyways of the town to the surrounding fields and vineyards, the trucks moved out of the village and over the hill toward Clermont.

After the brief ride through the thoroughfares of the city of Clermont-Ferrand, which was just awakening to the day's activities, the bandmen arrived at the commodious railway station where specially reserved cars on the morning train would await them. After the sun was up the train ambled out of Clermont and was soon making its way leisurely through the colorful Auvergne country.

The Setting Supreme

The day proved to be perfect, warm, and clear; the views from the car windows were entrancing, and the "mademoiselles" tending the gates at each crossing waved their greetings to the groups of young Yankee soldiers which filled the windows of each compartment in the train. The landscape was dotted here and there with the picturesque red-roofed villages, from the center of which rose the gray stone church towers; the countryside seemed to be an immense vineyard filled with endless acres of grapevines; and the mountain peaks, now extinct volcanoes, stood out in bold relief against the clear blue sky like sentinels. Occasionally an old castle ruin frowned upon the travelers from some over-hanging cliff or neighboring hillside.

After a ride of three hours, the train passed into the department of Haute Loire and made a short stop at Brioude, where many gayly-dressed country folk with their lunch baskets boarded the cars. A few moments later, the train reached the little village of Paulhaguet, where the ordered sounded to detain. After much hurrying and scurrying about at the little way-station, many vehicles of every sort and description were pressed into service for the transportation of the men to their destination. Some rode in autos, some in carriages, and a bass tuba player with his immense instrument was obliged to ride on the front seat of an outlandish coupé, by the side of the driver. The horse was not fleet-footed; and the tuba player reached the Château de Lafayette nearly an hour later than the other bandmen, who had watched the great bell of his brass horn dazzling in the sun's rays, slowly making its way up the mountain road several miles below.

And what a ride it was! What superb scenery and glorious country, picturesque, mountainous! It seemed difficult to believe that a land of such overwhelming beauty in summer could in winter be transformed into a wild, bleak region known as the Siberia of France. It was a great day for the young Americans; a most delightful diversion from the daily routine in Aubière, marching drills and drills in the uncomfortable gas-masks, band rehearsals, parades, and reviews, and evening band concerts in the town square.

The Château de Chavagnac Lafayette stands upon the crest of a lofty eminence commanding a magnificent view of the beautiful Auvergne country; miles and miles of verdant fields and woods stretched far away to a distant horizon flanked with long ranges of majestic hills and mountains. The grounds of the château are spacious and attractive, and the little village of Chavagnac adjoins the estate on one side, while the other three sides are open to the distant view. The old castle itself, flanked on two sides with large round towers, presents a strikingly medieval appearance; long rows of French windows are built across the upper portion of the front of the building, and large porches are seen on each side of the small main doorway.

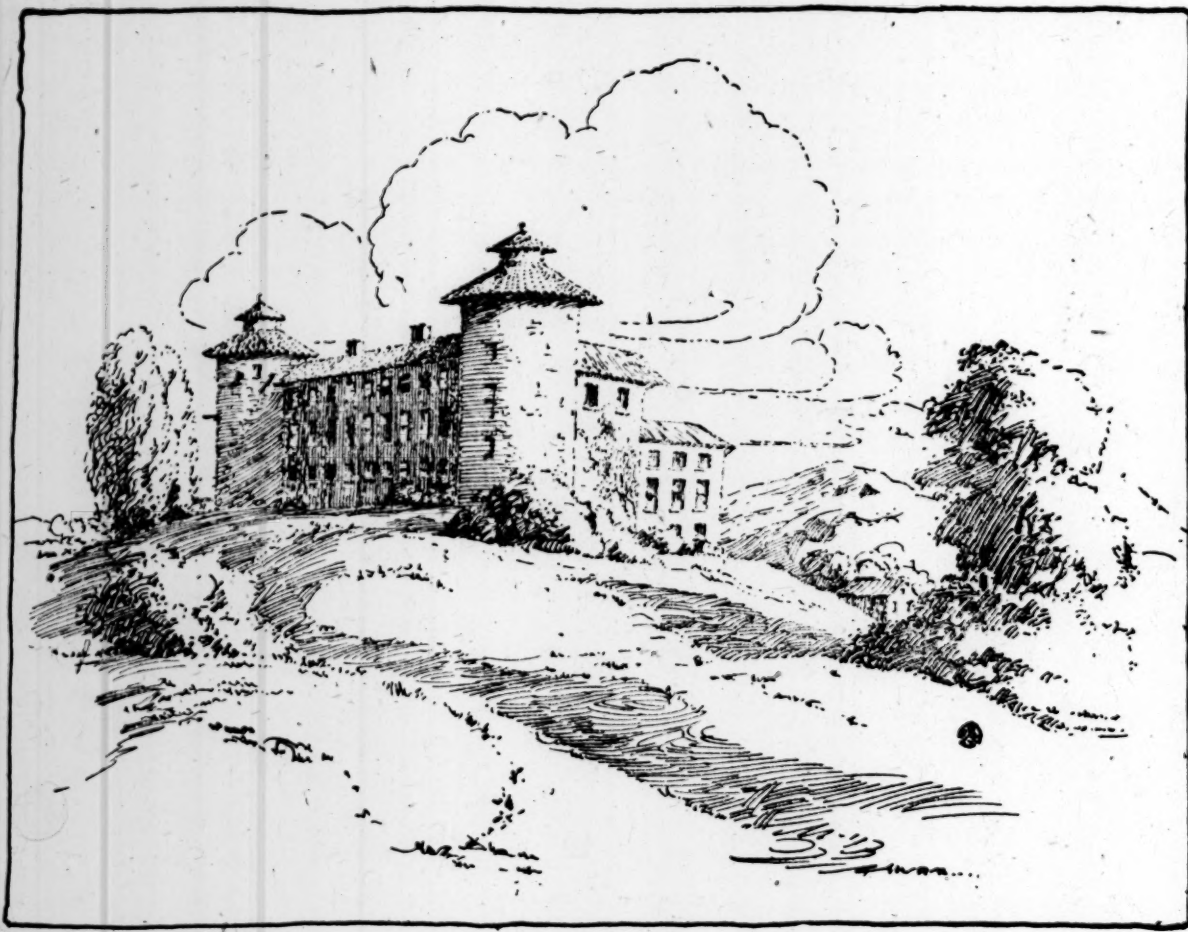
The Medieval la Fayette

The castle was built in the fourteenth century, burned in 1701 and rebuilt, as nearly like the original as possible, before Lafayette's birth, on September 6, 1757. The family records date back to the year 1000, when "a certain man by the name of Motier acquired an estate called Villa Pays, and thereafter he became known as Motier de la Fayette," according to

Martha Foote Crow in her biography of Lafayette.

The great hero is a direct descendant of Pons Motier and the noble Alix Brun de Champetrières who were married in 1240, and according to the old parish register in Chavagnac Lafayette's full name was Monseigneur Marie-Joseph-Paul-Yves-Roch-Gilbert Dumôitier de Lafayette. Here, in this

home for orphan children, many of whom took part in the celebration of 1918 with patriotic songs. The Home Sector, a new magazine, states that "American patriotic and historical societies are being asked to collect and forward documents and other relics of the French leader's work in the United States, which will be placed in the château museum."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Château de Chavagnac, the birthplace of Lafayette

grim old castle, the Marquis de Lafayette spent the first 11 years of his life; and in later years the hero returned to his birthplace after his triumphant career in America and lived here for a time with his family. He instituted various kinds of reforms on his estate and in the villages adjoining; and all of the work for the people of his native town was for their betterment, their enlightenment, and emancipation. The peasantry were greatly attached to him.

The later years of Lafayette were spent at his wife's estate, La Grange, forty miles east of Paris.

The latter part of the forenoon of this anniversary day in 1918 was spent in looking over the estate and neighboring village. The bandmen were conducted through the château, saw Lafayette's own room and what few relics are to be seen, including a peculiar looking article of furniture designated as his bathtub. Many of the American boys wandered through the quaint, picturesque village, visited the venerable parish church and purchased beautiful lace work made by the women of the town to send home to their friends.

Crowds of French people arrived on the scene with their lunches, making the affair an out-of-door picnic, as is their usual custom. At noon a sumptuous dinner was served to the bandmen in the château itself, and in the afternoon the celebration took place on the broadly sweeping lawn in front. It was a brilliant scene. The band rendered a splendid concert, and its leader, Arthur Shepherd, was presented with a bouquet. In reply to the presentation speech Mr. Shepherd thanked the donors and expressed the honor which he and his men felt at being present at such an event. Many distinguished people, including French and American army officers, were there. Later in the day the bandmen were conveyed back to Paulhaguet, where they boarded the train as the sun was setting over the hills, and reached Aubière late in the evening with the beautiful day a never-to-be-forgotten memory.

During the war the château was a

REORGANIZATION OF NEW FRENCH ARMY

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—The all-important problem of the French Army of tomorrow is one which has aroused the interest of French parliamentarians if one may judge from the different propositions deposited in the desk of the Chamber by various deputies of opposed political tendencies, all dealing with the eventual reorganization of the army.

According to different interviews granted by both military and civil personalities, it would seem that opinions vary widely on the subject. The question of the duration of active service has in particular provoked much diversity of opinion. Some pronounce themselves strongly in favor of a reduced six months' service, others on the contrary, advocate an 18 months' service. Several political parties have publicly expressed their manner of considering the question, but without furnishing any explanation as to the reason of their views. Nevertheless it is generally felt that neither the result of studies anterior to the war, nor political reasons should, from a military point of view, be actively applied unless considered in the light of the teaching furnished by the recent war.

France demands, however, that the reorganization of her army should be carried out without delay, and that all her forces, military, naval, industrial and economical, should be organized in such a manner that, in case of war, invasion, and consequently devastation, would be impossible. But she also desires that the cost of these measures should be reduced to the minimum.

The future war organization of France should insure her the maximum of power whilst demanding of her the minimum of sacrifice. Under these conditions the country will place a confidence in the army which the army will reciprocate. The war has proved that mutual confidence between the army and the civilian population is the very essence of close cooperation.

NEED OF STATE HELP IN LIBERATED FRANCE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—The general confederation of the agricultural associations of the devastated regions has held a congress which, after the

ing to provoke disorders amongst the French populations. The agriculturists of the liberated regions, according to the report of the congress, have amazed the public by the rapidity with which they have returned to their devastated lands. But the hindrances they continually experience from the administration, have discouraged even the bravest amongst them. The government, however, can still regain their confidence by rapid and energetic action.

The tremendous work to be accomplished must, in order to be successfully conducted, be encouraged by the State. Every farmer will have a claim to indemnity for soil restoration and for carrying out the urgent work if the abandonment of the land and the total and definitive ruin of some of the most fertile regions of France is to be prevented.

RIGHT TO INDIVIDUAL BARGAINING UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The right to individual bargaining has been laid down by Mr. Justice Higgins, president of the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation, and His Honor reaffirmed the right with emphasis recently.

The representative of overseas steamship companies stated in the court that Mr. Justice Higgins had sent men away from the Arbitration Court "with the unfortunate idea in their heads that there is no necessity for them to accept the award with regard to the rates of pay, and that leads to endless disputes." He continued: "The very essence of this Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation is the idea of collective bargaining. It is substituted for private agreement and individual bargaining, and I say this that the award which Your Honor gives, although hampered by that section which says you can make a minimum rate of wages should, until it is amended or expires, be final, and the men should accept work under it."

In his reply to the argument of the steamship owners' representative, Mr. Justice Higgins declared that he would not swerve one inch from the position he had taken up. His Honor said: "The Full High Court has affirmed what I said and the position I have taken. I shall adhere and not swerve one inch from the position I have taken up as to the minimum wage. You say the intention of the act is to settle disputes. Certainly that is so, but what is the dispute? It is not what shall be the wages, but what shall be the minimum wage. It is settled what shall be the minimum wage, but that leaves the whole area beyond open."

"As to this thing creating stoppages, I have no doubt that the men have misconceived the position. But you have given no proof whatever that the stoppages have been more frequent because of what I said. Even if there are more stoppages I am still bound to declare the law and declare the full position. And I reaffirm that the men are bound to accept employment, that they are not in the position of wage slaves. You want me to lay down against the law that men cannot refuse to accept employment. I say clearly, and I am glad to say it again, that they are not in that position. "I am not here to find men for you

to do your work. You have to attract the men to come to your work. The preposterous doctrine which you and several others have tried to lay down for this and other industries I shall never accept. I say that the minimum rate is the lowest rate at which an employer is to employ men, that whatever the circumstances, an employer must not pay men at less. That is all there is, and I adhere to the position I have taken all the more strongly because every one of my learned colleagues has affirmed it."

COOPERATION IN THE IRISH LINEN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—S. G. Haughton, a member of the Irish Linen Society, in an address before the Irish Association of Advertising Men, referred to the Irish Linen Society and his recent visit to the United States. He said that in years gone by the members of the Irish Linen trade were intensely individualistic, but they were now working together in close cooperation. In the spring of the present year the conditions in the linen trade had been very acute. Those who had control of the linen industry had had enough foresight to see that there was no sound economic reason for a drop in values. In February the Flax Control Board had introduced a policy of stabilized prices, and the Irish Linen Society had undertaken to give publicity to those prices. A good many of their salesmen who had been in the United States had returned home with empty books. There had been a lot of misunderstanding, and the linen society had been blamed for "boosting" prices, whereas they were only responsible for giving publicity to the prices fixed by the control board.

When he reached America he had arranged a meeting of the linen trade representatives and the New York committee had been formed, and the advertising campaign which was afterward inaugurated had been an education to the linen buyers. It had showed them that linen was scarce, and that they were justified in buying stocks. Every word then said had proved true, and if a buyer came to Belfast today he would have to pay much higher prices for linen than had been paid in May, and there would be difficulty in getting delivery at all. Thanks to the propaganda campaign of the linen society a wonderful amount of cooperation had been built up between manufacturers, buyers, and distributors.

GALWAY PROPOSED AS TRANS-ATLANTIC PORT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A deputation headed by the Earl of Mayo and composed of the leading business men of Dublin was received by the Lord Lieutenant Lord French recently and laid before him the subject of the construction and equipment of Galway as a trans-Atlantic port. It was stated by the deputation that the cost of the works had been estimated by a firm of eminent London engineers at £2,000,000, of which sum the promoters of the scheme had already secured some £700,000. The Dublin Chamber of Commerce, the Dublin Harbor Board, the Dublin County Council, the Galway Harbor Board, and 25 county and rural district councils of Ireland had passed resolutions in favor of the project. Mr. Wallace, the president of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, said that in 1911 a representative committee had reported that the superiority of Galway Bay had been apparently established by a select committee of the House of Commons as far back as 1884. Today the evidence was stronger than ever in favor of Galway as a port which could provide the safest and quickest service to Canada and the United States.

It was pointed out by other speakers that had this scheme been carried out before the war, Canadian soldiers could have been brought over in much less time and at far less cost of money and coal. The scheme would benefit every railway in Ireland, and would develop trade throughout the entire country. Freight on 500 miles would be saved and the port would be the means of fostering a better understanding and mutual good will between Ireland and England. Years ago Admiral Mahan had recommended Galway as a naval base, for the protection of the Atlantic shipping, and that was before the days of the submarine. In 1860 a ship had been put in service to carry mails between Galway and Boston, and this scheme has been so successful that a Dublin deputation waited on the French Minister to arrange for carrying the French mails as well. But owing to political complications the scheme had fallen through.

Lord French promised that so far as he personally was concerned, anything that was going to benefit Ireland would have his warmest sympathy and support.

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MUSIC

Glasgow's Musical Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland—Few things are more remarkable than the growth of the musical life of Glasgow within the past decade. Mr. Ernest Newman recently called the city among "the only three British provincial towns that deserve the title of musical"; and there seems no reason to contradict the assertion. Indeed, the character and the number of the performances to be given this season could be adduced in proof that Glasgow is one of the most musical cities of the present day.

In no branch of the art has progress been more noticeable than in opera. Until within recent years the visit of a touring grand opera company, such as the Carl Rosa, rarely extended beyond a week or a fortnight. But having for long fought shy of opera, it seems at last that the Glasgow public has taken it to its heart. That a fortnight no longer exhausts the desires of the patrons of grand opera is shown by the fact that last year the Carl Rosa Company and the Beecham Company each had a successful season covering four weeks. The response of the public to an extended opera season is assured, provided the business organization is satisfactory.

The chorus and orchestra of the Beecham Company have set up a new standard; and it is extremely satisfactory that the merits of Sir Thomas Beecham's productions are recognized. His second opera season, which was the most important hitherto launched by him, opened at the Theater Royal on September 22, and ran for four weeks. Sir Thomas is a firm believer in British appreciation of operatic works of the highest class, if they are sung in English. The repertoire included "Tristan and Isolde," "Coco d'Or," "Boris Godunov," "Coq d'Inde," "Louise," "Marriage of Figaro," "Otello," and "Falstaff"—operas of such diverse styles and periods as to make clear the great range of the artists and the general excellence of the management. It has always been a distinctive practice of Sir Thomas Beecham to encourage native talent, and his singers include such outstanding names as Miss Agnes Nicholls, Miss Edna Thornton, Mr. Frank Mullings, Mr. Webster Miller, Mr. Robert Radford, Mr. Frederick Austin, Mr. Frederick Ranauld, Mr. Norman Allan, Mr. Herbert Langley, and Mr. Foster Richardson. British conductors are represented by Mr. Albert Coates, Mr. Percy Pitt, Mr. Julius Harrison, and Mr. Spencer Clay.

A significant item of news is the welcome assurance that the Scottish Orchestra is to resume activities in December. Up till 1915 the concerts promoted by the Choral and Orchestral Union were the delight of Glasgow; and largely through them the city became a musical center of real importance. They held a place which was quite distinctive. It was from them that the musical amateur got the best. For the past three years the orchestral concerts had to give place to a limited series of miscellaneous concerts, and the efforts of the Choral Union were confined to a few works performed under restricted conditions. This season's Choral and Orchestral scheme covers a period of thirteen weeks, extending from December 2, 1919, to February 28, 1920, and it comprises a series of thirteen Saturday popular concerts and a series of thirteen Tuesday classical concerts—two of the latter being choral concerts.

The recent appointment of Mr. Landon Ronald to the directorship of the Scottish Orchestra has met with wide approval. While the new as well as the old schools will be represented in Mr. Ronald's program, one is glad to note that some of the latest compositions by native composers are down for performance. Mr. Ronald is a native of London. His musical training was obtained at the Royal College of Music, where he studied under Mr. Franklin Taylor, Mr. Henry Holmes, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Charles Stanford, and Sir Walter Parratt. Since his debut as a solo pianist at the early age of 16, Mr. Ronald has successfully filled many important positions in the musical world. He has had experience as a solo pianist, accompanist, musical critic, and also as a conductor of comic opera, musical comedy, and of such organizations as the Hallé Orchestra, the Liverpool Philharmonic Society, and the New Symphony Orchestra. At present he occupies the post of principal of the Guildhall School of Music in London.

Several works of importance are promised by the Choral Union, which will be conducted by Mr. Warren T. Clemens. The production of a new composition by Mr. Granville Bantock would alone lend distinction to the season's work. Originally intended for the Sheffield Festival of 1914, "Pan in Arcady" (Part I of "The Great God Pan"), is to be performed under the composer's direction on December 9. Among the more important concerts in the series organized by Mr. Thomas Quinlan, who has published details of an attractive scheme. The programs of the four concerts of the series show remarkable variety and enterprise. At the opening concert on October 9, Madame Tetrazzini was the attraction. She was ably supported by Mme. Renée Chemet, violinist, Lenzi Cellini, tenor, and Pietro Cimara, pianist. For the second concert Mr. Quinlan has secured the services of the Hallé Orchestra, which will be under the direction of Mr. Hamilton Harty. The solo pianist is to be Mr. Arthur de Greef. At the third concert the vocal program has been entrusted to Miss Mignon Nevada. Miss Astra Desmond, and Mr. Robert Radford, and Mr. Albert Sammons contributing violin solos, and Miss Margaret Cooper being heard in "songs at the piano." Considerable interest is attached to the last concert of the series at which the Beecham Symphony Orchestra will ap-

pear with Mr. Albert Coates as conductor.

Another inviting undertaking is the International celebrity subscription concert, and the singers engaged include Mme. Melba, Miss Rosina Buckman, Mme. Clara Butt, Mr. Tom Burke, Mr. Kennerly Rumford, and Mr. Wainwright. The violinists are Mr. Jan Kubelik and Mr. Melsa; and the pianists, Miss Katherine Goodson, Miss Adela Verne, and Mr. de Pachmann. The last-named, who will sustain the entire program of the closing concert, will doubtless attract a large audience, for he is an interpreter of remarkable individuality, an individuality which permeates all his performances.

Yet another series of four concerts claiming attention has been promoted by Mr. Max Mossel, well known in connection with his services to music in Birmingham. Among the singers who will appear are Mme. Elsa Stralia, Miss Muriel Foster, Miss Olga Haley, and Mr. John Coates. Mr. Benno Moiseiwitch and Mr. Frederick Lamond are the pianists, and Mr. Albert Sammons, and the concert promoter himself, the violinists. Mr. Mossel is an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Landon Ronald and has secured the services of the latter to conduct a special symphony concert as the last of the series.

A few years ago chamber music suffered an almost total eclipse, but now scarcely a season passes without an opportunity being offered of hearing one or other of the extremely capable quartet parties that have worked so consistently on behalf of this, the most intimate of the musical arts. Reference has, consequently, to be made to the chamber concerts promoted by the Glasgow Orpheus Choir. The London String Quartet has been engaged for five performances, and the programs contain works by such representative British composers as J. S. Paine, J. B. McEwan, Eugene Goossens Jr., Elgar, Frank Bridge, Walford Davies, and H. Waldo Warner. The Orpheus Choir, under the conductorship of Mr. Hugh S. Robertson, has captured its own public, which is an ever-increasing one, by its vivid and eloquent interpretations of unaccompanied vocal music.

Reference must also be made to the admirable series of chamber concerts to be carried through by Mr. Philip Halstead at the Institute of Fine Arts. The series of concerts under the auspices of the Abstinens Union merit more than passing notice. These are of a high standard ably organized by Mr. James Mackerracher, who recently was appointed manager of the Choral and Orchestral Union.

SAVE THE REDWOODS LEAGUE IS FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—An organization calling itself the Save the Redwoods League has been formed, with headquarters at the University of California, Berkeley, for the purpose of preserving in the form of national and state parks some of the oldest trees in the world.

The necessity for acting at this time, if these trees are to be saved to posterity is pointed out by the league in calling attention to the fact that the newly built state highway along the northern coast of California has made one of the magnificent forests of these redwood trees accessible to the lumbering interests. It is the plan of the league to take over certain areas on each side of this highway to serve as a state park, and, in fact, a number of tracts along this highway on which lumbering operations had already begun, have been saved from the woodmen's axe.

SCHOOL-TEACHERS' MINIMUM OF \$1500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The minimum yearly salary of Detroit school teachers will be placed at \$1500, according to Dr. John S. Hall, president of the Board of Education, who has just finished directing a survey of living conditions in the city. The board will consider this proposal in connection with its new schedule for teachers, which is now under consideration. The present minimum is \$920.

City teachers recently received the first installment on the "high-cost-of-living" bonus," awarded all city employees getting under \$1700. The plan, inaugurated by Mayor Couzens, August, added approximately \$62,000 to the payroll of the school system.

WOMEN SEEK SPECIAL SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHEYENNE, Wyoming—Gov. Robert D. Carey has under advisement a petition from the recently organized Wyoming League of Women Voters that the Legislature be convened in special session on December 10—the fifteenth anniversary of the passage of the Wyoming woman suffrage act—for the purpose of ratifying the federal woman suffrage amendment. If members of the Legislature will volunteer to participate in a special session without expense to the State it is probable that the session will be called; otherwise it is not thought likely.

SALVATION ARMY DINNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—About 3000 children and mothers of Boston will be provided with Thanksgiving dinners next Thursday by the Salvation Army. Beginning at 11:30 in the morning, 1500 will be served at the People's Palace. Hundreds of others will be served at the Rescue Home, Train Street, Dorchester, and at the Day Nursery, Stanford Street, while diners will be taken to the homes of those unable to appear at any of these places. At the Industrial Home, 87 Mt. Vernon Street, Roxbury, men will be served exclusively.

SUCCESS OF VICTORY LOAN IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Ottawa's objective in the recent Victory Loan was \$10,000,000 and those in charge of the campaign were gratified by the results of their labors by which not only was the objective reached but passed by approximately \$2,500,000. During the last Victory Loan which was raised while the war was still in progress, Sir Thomas White, the then Finance Minister of Canada made the statement that had any man suggested before the war the raising of a domestic loan of \$5,000,000 he would have been considered a visionary of the most extreme type. Remembering these words it is a remarkable fact that since the war started and including the present loan the people of Canada have subscribed a total of over \$2,000,000,000 which is the more remarkable when it is stated that to the outbreak of the war every penny that Canada required was raised in foreign markets. In the present loan Canada set out to raise \$300,000,000 instead of the huge sum of nearly \$675,000,000 has been subscribed. That this sum will be more than met for in the immediate future was made evident by T. C. Boville, deputy minister of finance, when he spoke before the special committee of the House of Commons on Soldiers Civil Re-establishment last session. Speaking of Canada's needs, he said, "To sum up, I estimate that during the next 12 or 18 months including unforeseen capital expenditures or further expenditures that may be provided for by Parliament, it will be necessary to arrange by borrowing including the present Victory Loan for sums aggregating from \$650,000,000 to \$800,000,000. Unless financial conditions abroad improve very materially these amounts will have to be obtained from the Canadian people."

CANADIAN RAILWAYS MOVE GRAIN SLOWLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The following statement was recently given out by James Stewart, the chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board: "The fact that the railways in the west this year, with a crop season commencing fully three weeks earlier than last year, have failed to move the farmers' grain to the head of the lakes in anything like a satisfactory manner, in time for delivery to the seaboard by water, will mean an extra charge to the farmers, and to the country, of between three and four million dollars. This amount of money will be represented in the extra cost of carrying stocks through the winter at country points, and of shipping all-rail, as much wheat that would have gone east by water, had the railway been able to move it to the head of the lakes before the close of navigation, would be at least 70,000,000 bushels, but from present indications, the railways will have fallen short of that figure by 15 or 20 million bushels. The cost of carrying that 15 to 20 million bushels at country elevators and shipping all-rail to the seaboard, will mean an extra charge of three or four million dollars, all of which, as usual, comes out of the farmers' price."

"A reasonable amount of wheat to have been moved to the head of the lakes from the prairies before the close of navigation, would be at least 70,000,000 bushels, but from present indications, the railways will have fallen short of that figure by 15 or 20 million bushels. The cost of carrying that 15 to 20 million bushels at country elevators and shipping all-rail to the seaboard, will mean an extra charge of three or four million dollars, all of which, as usual, comes out of the farmers' price."

GROWTH OF SEED TESTING IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Dominion Seed Branch with laboratories at Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary reported over 35,000 seed tests for the year ending June 30. The growth of seed testing in Canada is indicated from the fact that only 5775 samples were reported in 1909. The great bulk of the work in the seed laboratories is done between September and June when each laboratory may handle up to 200 samples per day. Only 10 samples are tested free of charge for every farmer or seed merchant during the season. Over this number, the services are charged for at cost.

Official seed testing is the basis of government seed control, which in older European countries is rated as a leading government service to agriculture. Any country without an efficient system of seed control soon becomes the dumping ground for inferior seeds from other countries and low-grade homegrown seeds may be sold to unsuspecting farmers. The Canadian system is frequently referred to in other countries as being the most practical and efficient. Its importance is now being better appreciated when it is required that imported seeds are not released from bond until they are approved at the seed laboratories, and when cereal grains, flax, corn, as well as clover and grass seeds are marketed on the basis of fixed quality seed grade standards.

EDUCATING "NEW CANADIANS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The provincial Department of Education is pushing the work of organizing night schools in rural districts with much vigor, according to Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, director of education among the new Canadians, as the department prefers to term the children of alien parents. Over 800 city, rural and village school boards have been circulated as to forming night school classes, and there has been a gratifying response. Teachers in many rural districts have night classes in successful operation, and the department says

that there has never been so much evidence in this Province before, that the foreign born are anxious to erase any differences between themselves and the native born. Letters have been sent to teachers in 400 schools in non-English settlements asking for a report on conditions now compared with a year ago, and the replies indicate that steady progress in Canadianizing foreign-born children is being made.

CANADA'S TRADE SHOWS DECREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The trade of Canada for seven months ending with October last shows a decrease of some \$33,000,000 as compared with the same period last year. According to a statement issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, the total trade for the seven months' period amounted to \$1,259,648,374. For the same period last year the total was \$1,294,493,885. For October alone Canada's trade amounted to approximately \$204,000,000 as against \$207,261,005 in October, 1918.

Exports of domestic produce for the seven months' period reached a total of \$688,889,909. For the same period of seven months in 1918 domestic exports reached the value of \$720,139,952. For October alone, domestic exports valued at \$109,446,814 were sent as compared with \$129,554,438 in October, 1918.

Agricultural produce exports were in first place, being to the value of \$214,155,396. Animals and animal products, valued at \$177,558,247, were in second place, while manufactures of wood and wood products, including paper, held third place with exports to the value of \$118,559,518.

Imports of dutiable goods for the seven months were to the value of \$354,633,741, on which customs collections amounted to \$98,016,495. For the seven months' period of 1918 dutiable goods worth \$315,856,345 were imported on which \$94,743,530 were collected by way of duty. Free goods to the value of \$354,633,741 were imported to the end of October, as against imports worth \$344,217,682 in 1918.

GRAZING PROSPECTS IN NORTHERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A commission will sit here during the month of December for the purpose of inquiring into the possibilities of the Arctic and sub-Arctic portions of Canada as a grazing country. The commission which consists of Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dr. V. Stefansson, J. S. McLean and J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of Dominion Parks, will inquire into the feasibility of the regions being utilized for wool and meat-producing purposes. Having in view the reindeer industry in Lapland and Siberia, it is thought that developments on similar lines would be expected in northern Canada, where it is reported that herds of caribou, to the extent of some 30,000,000 animals, exist. Dr. Stefansson has always expressed the view that the musk-ox could be readily domesticated in northern Canada.

The witnesses before the commission are to include all those having a practical knowledge of the Arctic regions such as explorers, mining prospectors, traders and members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

CUBA'S SUGAR CROP TO SURPASS RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Cuba will realize the largest sugar crop in its history, said J. E. Barlow, a real estate owner of Havana, Cuba, who is visiting Salt Lake City. This year's output, according to Mr. Barlow, amounts to 4,100,000 long tons of sugar. The 1918 crop, he said, was 3,500,000 long tons.

"Cuba is one place where the high cost of living seems to have no effect," said Mr. Barlow. "The people have plenty of money and most of them are enjoying luxuries, and since the climate is warm the need for clothes and fuel is less than in the United States. Fruits are very cheap and with the increase in industry there is plenty of work for all. The upkeep of a sugar plantation is light. Since the sugar cane has to be planted only every 10 years, the only work is to harvest the crop."

MANY IMMIGRANTS REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The care which is being exercised by the Canadian Government in the admission of settlers into the Dominion, is evidenced by certain figures recently issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. The figures also prove, it is claimed, the value of the amendments to the Immigration Act which is designed to keep out the objectionable alien element from the country. From April 1 to September 30, 12,500 people wishing to enter either from points along the international boundary or at ocean ports were rejected, while the number of deportations during the same period was 215. The average of rejections can be estimated when it is stated that 68,934 people were admitted.

WAGON BRIDGE OVER MISSOURI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Five thousand dollars have been expended on preliminary surveys and soundings for a million-dollar wagon bridge which is to span the Missouri here and close the only gap in the National Parks highway between Chicago and Seattle. It will also be the only wagon bridge over the Missouri between Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and Great Falls, Montana. National, state, and county highway funds will finance the bridge.

THEATERS

Otis Skinner's New Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Otis Skinner in "The Rise of Peter Barban," a comedy in a prologue and three acts by Maud Skinner and Jules Rosen, opened at the Lyceum Theater, New York, Tuesday, November 25, 1919. The play was staged by Mr. Skinner; settings by Homer Emens. The cast:

The Court Interpreter..... J. T. Chaille
The Bailiff..... Walter F. Scott
Tomlinson, lawyer for the defense..... Robert Smiley
The Bambina..... Elizabeth
Peter Barban, Otis Skinner
Alfred Peyton, his partner..... O. B. Clarence
Angela..... Ruth Rose
Keith Oliphant..... Thurlof Bergen
Keith Oliphant Jr..... Robert Ames
Clark..... William Bonelli
Padre Michetti..... Clarence Bellair
Jarrod..... George Harcourt
Miguel..... Joe Shurin
Teresa..... Mary Shaw

ROCHESTER, New York—"The Rise of Peter Barban," the new comedy in which Otis Skinner is appearing, has a message, a fairly interesting assemblage of characters, with a central figure adapted in good measure to Mr. Skinner's style. Though the play has glaring faults, the scope that it gives Mr. Skinner's powers enables the production as a whole to register a moderate degree of success.

Peter Barban, judging by his early status and dress, is an Italian of the laboring class. He has an unusually kind nature, however, as well as an easily excited temper. The dominant thing in his life is an intense love for his little daughter. When, in the prologue, he is unexpectedly found innocent of killing his wife, a heartless woman with whom he had quarreled violently, and who had disappeared, and he hugs his little girl to his heart with a cry of joy and trudges alone with her out of the little Pennsylvania court house into the stormy night, the audience feels a strong surge of sympathy.

This sympathy is held in varying degrees, and at times is intensified, in the succeeding scenes, which begin 18 years later on the fine California estate of the Italian, who has become wealthy. He is supremely happy with his beautiful and cultured daughter and his faithful friend and partner, Alfred Peyton, until young Keith Oliphant comes from the east to place a stained-glass chapel window he has made for Angela, the girl of her mother. Peter has always told Angela that her mother was a saintlike woman, and she has had the window made as a memorial. Peter sees the girl and young Oliphant falling in love. Then comes Oliphant's father, a vain, unscrupulous man whom Peter recognizes as the district attorney who prosecuted him 18 years before.

Oliphant senior threatens to reveal to all Peter's old past if Peter will not help him break up the affair between their children. At this point, Peter's wife reappears after having been missing ever since his trial. She demands money and an equal right in Angela, and threatens scandal if refused. Eventually, to procure money from Peter, she discloses the fact that the elder Oliphant, ambitious to win his first case as a prosecutor, had paid her well to disappear after her quarrel with Peter back in Pennsylvania 18 years before. This revelation of course enables Peter to emerge as master of the situation.

As usual, Mr. Skinner employed a rather broad brush, but with consummate definition. And his colors were vivid as of old, much of the time; but, owing to lapses in the action, the picture did not grow as consistently as in some of his former plays. And its outlines put a certain constraint upon Mr. Skinner that did not make for the best effects, especially the pictorial effects of which he is so capable. In this respect, the characterization suffered a little by comparison with Lis Mister Antonio. However, it was a good portrait—strongly vitalized, skillfully shaded and gracefully executed. Angela was played with commendable skill and taste by Miss Ruth Rose. A strong and vivid characterization was that of Peter's wife by Mary Shaw. Old Peyton was given an admirably sympathetic impersonation by O. B. Clarence.

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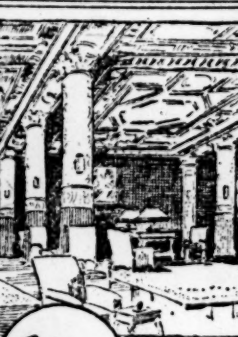
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Thornycroft.....Adria Hill
Gladys.....Doris Sawyer

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—"A story of a war marriage," Pinero subtitled his latest comedy, and nowhere in the play does he state his purpose more explicitly. Persons who relish the fascinating if somewhat futile game of trying to discover the author's meaning beneath his texture of implications may declare forcefully that "Quick Work" is Pinero's "Misanthrope," dated London, 1918, showing a modern Alcibiades and Calpurnia each yielding an inch and so reaching adjustment. Others as vehemently may urge that he has merely rewritten "The Taming of the Shrew" in terms of a self-contained British officer who, having married in haste a volunteer upper-class nurse, forces her at his leisure, by superior self-control, to adjust herself to him. Others, as plausibly, may discover still further meanings. But whatever the differences of interpretation, many will agree that Pinero's newest piece for the most part is high comedy. Never has he sought more resolutely to make his effects seem the imitation of life rather than the traffic of the theater. Never has he been so daringly simple in sacrificing interest in situation to interest in character.

Emphasis on Character

Four personages suffice Pinero to tell his story: Capt. Neil Whitway; his wife, Dorine; Dorine's cousin, Mabella; and Mabella's husband, Rufus McMorran, a civil service secretary home on leave from India. The other persons named in the cast are servants, workmen, and a detective. Mabella, early in the first act, has hardly begun congratulating her cousin on her recent wedding before Dorine abruptly says that the marriage had proved a mistake, and that already she is busy with plans for furnishing a separate establishment where Neil is to await the process of legal separation. Dorine ripples with laughter at the shocked protests of the domesticated Mabella, and provokingly shakes Rufus's hand each time he launches into a discourse on "mutual tolerances," and "the successful union as a sublimated friendship."

To all appearances Neil is good-naturedly relieved at the prospect of separation from a fascinating but over-temperamental woman, who, in her middle thirties, is too confirmed in her own devices to yield even so little to adjust her ways to her husband. He, aside from a certain rigidity of honor in which he holds his mother and aunts, who dwell in suburban Dorset, is an uncommonly amiable type of British gentleman with a hobby for entomology. In the second act it becomes clear that he, even more strongly than she, cherishes a feeling of having been ill-used, but it is not until the third act that his turn comes to utter reproaches for her "selfishness and frivolity," and her flippancy attitude toward his relatives.

A Study of Adjustment

The second act passes in the living room of Neil's flat, while the decorator's workmen are away at lunch. Dorine comes for a "farewell" picnic style. The lunch is a failure, she declares, because every detail does not go off just as she planned. What she intended, as she confesses later, was to engineer a reconciliation, which was to follow upon his eating of what, to her, was a just quantity of humble pie. Neil declines to eat anything, either literally or metaphorically; she gives the lunch to his valet and departs in a huff. The curtain descends upon Neil gazing with mixed emotions at her portrait, just as she, alone, had gazed at his at the falling of the first act curtain.

How Pinero reunites the Whitways must be left for him to tell; a reviewer's recital would fall too far short of justice to the dramatist's forceful delicacy. Suffice it here to say that the experiences of their separation stir Neil and Dorine deeply enough to cause them mutually to overthrow the wall of reserve they have built between themselves in their wounded pride. To reduce the point of a neat bit of realistic art to blunt commonplace, husband and wife each learn a lesson; but whether both find they must make concessions, or he finds that he can manage her by making her understand that she can't manage him, playgoers may decide for themselves. What they decide is beside the point so far as the question of the entertaining value of the piece is concerned.

Miss George's Acting

Dorine amuses the audience all the way through. Most of the way they are laughing with her, and in the end they laugh at her, a little, for she gives the cue by ruefully laughing at herself. It was thus that Miss George acted her, and at no point was one conscious of her working for herself at the author's expense. Her bright, well-bred comedy style has appropriate play in this part. Certainly she captured the effect of firm yet delicately poised self-sufficiency that is a key-note of the character. Mr. Lewis' Neil maintained the mild inscrutability that so vexes and baffles Dorine, and emotionally was equal to his two strong scenes.

Miss Grey seemed a note of dark

warmth in contrast to Miss George's cool lightness. Pleasant, indeed, is it to hear two women leading a cast with well-modulated voices, in contrast to many performances that are marred by needless quantities of soprano shrillings. Miss Grey's Mabella and Mr. Smith's Rufus pictured a couple lovable as well as comic. When each makes private confession that they dare not tell one another so for fear of hurt feelings, a graphic picture is called up of their 14 years of tragicomic domesticity and of the years to come.

Only in the direct characterization of two minor personages—a lazy electrician and a skulking collector of divorce evidence—are we reminded of the satirical strokes that outlined the minor figures in "The Thunderbolt" with such brutal slashes. The soft McMorrans are held up as the reverse of the shield that bears the portraits of the unflinching Whitways, and there is a bite to the whole study that may not at times altogether please those who prefer a considerable mixture of idealism with their stage reality. In particular one can imagine murmurs of "sex play" arising momentarily in the third act from those who are not contented either to take the artist's work or leave it. For however much Pinero refines upon himself in his latest comedy, he remains strictly a realist, always slightly sardonic in his pessimism. There may even be murmurs among American playgoers who are accustomed to "full length" entertainment (however much padding such fullness involves) that "Quick Work" is too short. The more to be regretted, then, is the disappearance of curtain raisers. There will even be those who say "Quick Work" is thin and dry to them, and perhaps Pinero has flattered his audience unconsciously in the lengths to which he has gone to require that they shall think as well as feel while they laugh.

Dramatist's Light Touch

"Quick Work" is Pinero in a new vein of simplicity. He uses no intrigue; there is not a hint of the triangle in the relations of the Whitways. Four or five groupings of the characters in twos, threes, and fours suffice for each act. Throughout the play he works with a lightness of touch that rivals that of Hubert Henry Davies, and he suggests depths beneath the surface beyond those hinted at by Davies.

It cannot again justly be said that Pinero's dialogue is "bookish," stilted. In this piece his characters are colloquial always, and often idiomatic, seemingly speaking out of the character and the situation, with seldom a hint of obvious prompting from the dramatist. "It's been quick work," Dorine laments as she sits beside Neil on a roll of carpet in the bare room that is soon to be so comfortable; "Met in January... married in February... now it's only June." There's a line eminently designed to be spoken.

It is as if Pinero has written a five-act play in the form of a three-act comedy, omitting the first two acts, which would have shown the culmination of the courtship of Neil and Dorine at the hospital, and their honeymoon visit to his mother and aunts in Dorset, that all time possible might be given to showing the crux of the story: the adjustment of the Whitways. All through the written play echo memories of the incidents, emotions, and thoughts of those two unwritten acts. Thus does Pinero etch in an uncommonly rich background of thought for the comedy that his personages enact in the foreground of visible stage spaces.

"THE TROJAN WOMEN" REVIVED IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—It is always with certain misgivings that students of classic drama attend living representations of their favorite works. In the abstract performance of a Greek play, be it the caustic fun of Aristophanes, the stirring tragedy of Euripides, or the pitiless realism of Sophocles, you can always cast your play yourself; you can give each character an idea of your own, and to each phrase an importance according to that idea. But when you come to a personal performance, you have to have over all your cherished notions to the mercies, tender or otherwise, of strangers. Every performer will probably seem modest, every action out of place, and every accent and intonation misapplied. Like Rubinstein, who said that to him music began where words ceased, your real lover of the classic stage may say that Greek drama ends where the players begin, meaning, like the famous Russian musician, that true art had no use for the human voice, or in other words, personalities.

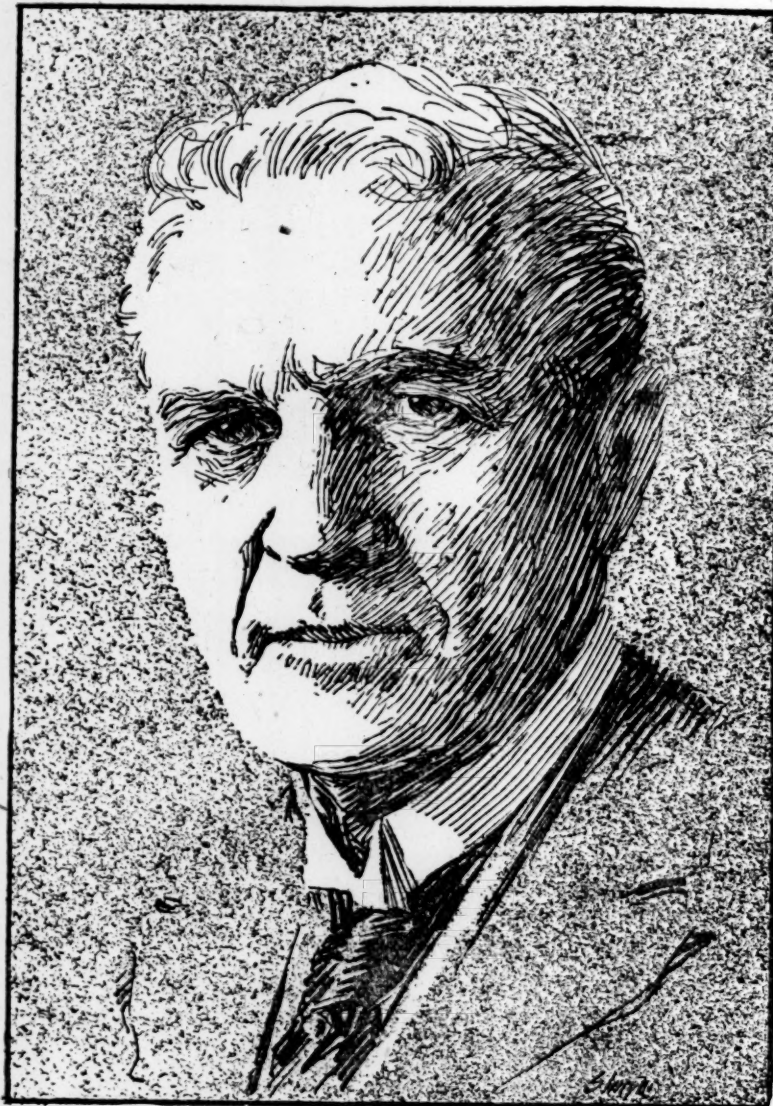
When the Classics Were New

But it will be argued that these classic dramas were written to be performed, and were repeatedly given and were very popular to boot. In the days of their production people went time and time again to hear them. They were quoted, discussed, belauded and belittled according to the "school" or politics of the speaker. Indeed, the playhouse was often as much a parliament as a theater.

Now these plays to us are nothing but literary treasures or dramatic oddments, though no less enjoyable on the stage on that account. But no one can say, for instance, that the crowd that came out into Waterloo Road from seeing "The Trojan Women" of Euripides, or rather Prof. Gilbert Murray's fine translation of it, at the "Old Vic" when the first of a series of matinees was given, discussed the ironies of fate, the tyranny of victors, the woe of women in war time, the impotence of fallen kings, or the use of the iambus or pentameter in epic verse—

such topics in fact as would have engaged the Grecian mind. "Winter's come early this year," or "Which way are you going home?" heard in short, gives little indication of the playgoer's estimation. It is true, but curiously enough, it is often like this your Londoner conceals his satisfaction.

Be that as it may, the performance under notice was one to be remembered. It was not "big" in the commanding meaning of the word. But it was elevated, even, in places, exalted, by the sheer sincerity of the players. Their hold on the situation,



William Gillette

their fidelity to the classic note, and the producer's understanding of Euripides' occasional descent to the sensational, which has brought on him the stern eye of critics of all ages—all these qualities added to the value of the performance.

It cannot be said, however, that the prologue for Poseidon and Pallas, finely spoken by Mr. Casson (the producer) and Miss Macken, gained in dignity by the very obvious contrivance for lighting up their features as they spoke in turn out of the blackness. More effective was the arrangement of dark draperies and tall red pillars, suggestive of a court or gate, down which all the direct news of the city came as opposed to the other side of the stage whence came all the cruel orders from the Grecian camp. On the steps sits Hebe, the Queen, waiting—as do Cassandra, the priestess of Apollo, and Andromache, wife of Hector—to know her fate. And while the Greeks are loading their ships, each holds forth on the glories that have been, and the miseries and indignities that are before them.

With sweeping gestures, passionate accent, and rich-sounding elocution, Miss Sybil Thorne delivered the magnificent lines of Hebe, the mother of nineteen great names of Troy. Then came Cassandra, the much wronged, Ophelia-like, with garlands and bridal array instead of rags and tears. Rather too restless and flippant was the part in the hands of Miss Rita Thom, but it was perhaps, of the three, the most difficult part to express. The Andromache of Miss Beatrice Wilson was a fine bit of tragic delivery.

Helen, the cause of all the trouble, clad in bright colors and a golden crown, furnishes one of those occasions when Euripides is charged with love of the sensational, as also in the heartless fate of the little son, and the fire of Troy at the end. Miss Colette O'Neil was more a Helen of the twentieth century than that of 2000 years ago, but her silent appeal to the revengeful but weak Menelaus (well acted by Mr. William Stack) was admirably done. Good work was done by the chorus of six, and the splendid account of the humane herald, Talthybius, of Mr. Allan Jayes, should not be overlooked.

What it might have been does not matter; what this great work of wonder and beauty achieved, thanks to Messrs. Lewis Casson and Bruce Winston, was sufficient to raise the hope that it is only the start of some big classical revivals.

VILLAGE THEATERS IN ULSTER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—In view of the possibilities of an artistic renaissance it is proposed to establish a repertory theater in Belfast, and to have similar theaters in many of the villages. It is hoped to create a dramatic literature for Ulster, and also to try to put before the people of Belfast examples of intellectual drama as it has been developed in other countries. In the village it is hoped to get the loan of large rooms or barns for their theaters, and the companies would be trained by experienced players.

RETICENT ART OF WILLIAM GILLETTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Analyze the work of an actor of ability, sorting out from his style certain universal methods of affecting the thoughts and emotions of an audience, and there will be left a positive element of individual flavor. It is this quality that Walter Pater defines in his essay on George Moore as an art critic: "Above all that can be learned in art, he would assure us—beyond all that can be had of teachers—there is

firmly protested, with the result that the manager ordered a new lot of posters in which exclamation points were used, when at all, solus. Some of his remarks were to the effect that he was not a circus.

For the same reason that in his writing he made no attempt to apostrophize Billy in "Sherlock Holmes," and thereby gained, in the imagination of his audience, an effect of high tribute, so he avoids balking the thought of the spectators in his acting of climaxes. No player prepares the ground in the early part of a scene with more care than Gillette, and none builds more carefully during the growth of the situation. Watch him in the Barrie comedy, in which he is acting just now at the Hollis Street Theater in Boston. Actor and dramatist are well-matched this time—for Barrie is reticent and more: he is shy, elusive, evanescent.

But to resume with Gillette. Time after time in "Dear Brutus" he carefully erects the emotional structure of a scene, and just when the moment comes when an actor less sensitive and sensible would attempt to cap the climax, Gillette steps aside and lets the audience do it. In ways so subtle that it is all but impossible to discover what he is doing, he thus encourages the audience to assist. In a reticent way he uses the same device that the broad-stroked Bernhard used in the room scene of "Madam X," in which she acted with poignant force the gradations of suspicion that lead up to the woman's discovery that she is being defended by her own son. At the moment of this discovery, Bernhard stifled a scream and veiled her face. She acted the rest of the scene with her face covered. A device, if you will, but a device manifesting a precise knowledge of the point where the expression of emotion ceases to be illusion and becomes what is inelegantly but graphically known in the acting profession as "mugging."

Perhaps it was Gillette the actor who reminded Gillette the playwright that to try to satisfy the audience's imagination, after stirring that imagination, was to court the resentment of that same ungrateful audience. At any rate one can detect him again and again giving his audience something a little bit afloat from the precise solution the situation seems to be aiming at, and yet not sufficiently violating expectations to be annoying. Instead of disappointing the audience, as he inevitably would if he attempted to fulfill their expectations, he piques them with a new and unforeseen quirk.

In the first act of "Sherlock Holmes" Holmes gains possession of the papers he has been commissioned to get, obtaining them by means of a rather brutal ruse from Alice Faulkner. Miss Faulkner strikes him as an altogether worthy person, and on the spot he makes her cause of justice his own. He returns the papers, thus giving a strong surprise new thrust to the story. Long before Sydney Porter made the "O. Henry twist" famous, Gillette practiced it in "Held by the Enemy."

It is thus an intriguing and not unpleasing idea to consider William Gillette's persistent use of the devices of reticence as after all clear self-expression. In knowing when to stop and where to stop his art endures the test epitomized by Goethe: "Never insist; never explain; just a breath shall be your picture."

"THE NET" AT THE SCALA, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Net" play by Mark Ambert, produced by Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Nettlefold's company at the Scala Theater, London. The cast: Maj. Vivian Addingham, F. J. Nettlefold; Capt. Arthur Vallance, Reginald Fry; Rose Vincent, Edith Pither; Mabel Frothingham, Ethel Griffies; Sir Claude Petrie, Bart.; Julius Knight, Percy Kent; Peter Madgewick, Crystal Chertsey; Lucy Archerley, Miss Crozier; Susan Vaughan, The Hon. Mrs. Chertsey; Ormonde Wynne, The Marquess of Monmouth.

LONDON, England.—If only as a work by the part author of that delightful piece of a decade ago, "The Arcadians," a new play by Mark Ambert would rouse curiosity, even if it did not subsequently command respect. "The Net," produced by Mr. F. J. Nettlefold at the Scala, is, however, at best a thing of sheer artifice, and none of the most artful at that. Indeed the play gave the impression of having rested for years on the author's top shelf, and been suddenly remembered. One expected allusions to a hansom cab, and certainly there was no chauffeur in the cast.

But there was Mr. F. J. Nettlefold and his capable wife, and into the principal parts they put a good deal of intelligent and painstaking acting. It was, however, not a piece calling for much spontaneity, though Mr. Reginald Fry (who was stage manager) put a good deal of "go" into his part. But his appearance was short-lived, for when in the play he finds himself on the wrong side of the fence as regards the affections of the heroine, he resorts to tragedy on hearing from the lady herself that a letter and a present he had honestly thought were his, had been meant for the rival, Major Addingham; the parcel having been put into the wrong cabin.

In fact the affair began in India, where the major and the captain both bid for the hand of Nala Mara, daughter of a Spanish dancer. The major won, and rejoices in his success till the younger man shows him the present and the letter of accepted affection above mentioned. True to melodrama, he spurns the innocent lady without saying why, which course would lead to an immediate explanation and leave nothing for the next two acts! But his rival's joy is

cut short by the appearance of another lady who has a prior and almost legal claim upon him.

Yes, all this reads like the summary of a "yellow back" of the pre-Braddon period. But the actors in the main tried to make it live. Many of his crudities were softened by the conscientious work of Mrs. Nettlefold as Nala Mara. Mr. Nettlefold's Major Addingham is quite the best thing he has done since his tenancy of the Scala. Miss Susie Vaughan, as a sharp-tongued patron of the home, made as usual a perfect little study, while to the part of the private investigator, Mr. Julius Knight brought skill and experience.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Nettlefold will not be discouraged in his management by a seeming lack of popular support to a varied series of productions. That he keeps the beautiful Scala Theater open, and presents English plays in English plays, is a matter of itself deserving all recognition. What seems to the outsider to be wanted to insure better results is an entire change of policy, and an association with some well-known West End producer.

"FANEVOGT" IN A STOCKHOLM THEATER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Among the younger Danish writers Otto Rusig's name is one that is coming more and more into the foreground. Hitherto this talented and independent author has enriched his country's literature solely by some excellently written novels, but lately he has shown his ability to translate ideas into dramatic form and, while developing a plot in logical and consecutive manner, to hold his audience under the spell of its powerful albeit controlled atmosphere. His "Fanevogt" ("Guarding the Flag") was first performed last year at the Dagnearteatret in Copenhagen and saw its first night recently at the Dramatiske Theater in Stockholm.

The drama brings us face to face with the two great factions in modern society, the working classes and the upper classes. The big gulf existing between them, their present position, the striving on one side for new and better conditions and the tenacious clinging to old acquired rights and privileges on the other side, are exposed by means of a stirring plot and the most masterly handled dialogue.

"Right Versus Might," we read on the red flag of the proletariat round which it flocks to guard the continually growing democratic idea, demanding for each individual unlimited human rights in a community governed by the people, fighting against class prejudices, bureaucracy and militarism. The banner flourished by the radical aristocracies is guarded by those who proclaim the master-and-slave morale and find the perfection of humanity in some of its most exalted specimens while taking the military state as the basis for the preservation of the stronger type of men. These two different points of view confront each other in Otto Rusig's drama, and their exponents, Dr. Colmar and Baron Utkin von Breda, chief-of-the-police, constitute the principal parts of the play.

The play does not divulge the author's personal attitude toward the conflicting standpoints. And though he shows a deep compassion for the great masses and scathingly derides the thoughtless and banal pleasure-hunting of the upper classes, one feels at the same time that his sympathies embrace the interest of the former as well as the claims to power of the latter party, whose ideals he is able to appreciate. This treatment greatly enhances the value of the drama. By refraining from preaching or attempting to convert a merely receptive and passive audience to his point of view, the author calls forth the collaboration of each individual, thus forcing him

THEATRICAL

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Jan. 16 to 31—Poli's Theatre, Washington, D. C.
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Travel, Dec. 3-4
Portland, Ore., Dec. 5-6
Seattle, Wash., Dec. 4, 5, 6
Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 8
Spokane, Wash., Dec. 9-10
Butte, Mont., Dec. 11-12
Helena, Mont., Dec. 13-14
Great Falls, Mont., Dec. 15
Lethbridge, Alb., Dec. 16
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One of the most interesting mystery plays in years.
Nov. 24 to 29—Standard Theatre, New York City.
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Dec. 11 to 13—Parson's Theatre, Hartford, Ct.
Dec. 15 to 20—Mayflower Theatre, Providence, R. I.
Dec. 22 to Jan. 31—Tremont Theatre, Boston.
Feb. 2, 3, 4—Worcester Theatre, Worcester, Mass.
Feb. 5, 6, 7—Shubert Theatre, New Haven, Ct.

to think for himself and arrive at his own conclusions.

As to the structure of the play, the author has not quite succeeded in uniting the minor parts and episodes into an organic whole. Otto Rusig also pays too little attention to the drawing of his characters. It was left to the ingenuity of the actors to elaborate the author's mere outline. This task was admirably fulfilled by Messrs. Molander and Bergwall. They succeeded with remarkable insight and study in presenting through the parts of Colmar and Utkin real personalities, consistent with the ideas they proclaim. Their efforts were ably assisted by the tout ensemble, and especially in the parts taken by Mrs. Landerholm and Mr. G. Hillberg.

THEATRICAL NOTES

The Little Theater, John Street, Adelphi, London, of which one heard so much at the beginning of the year in connection with Mr. de Courville's proposed tenancy (and his much vaunted looking-glass curtain of 6½ tons), is to pass into the hands of a new theatrical partnership, namely, Messrs. Vedrenne and Frank Vernon. The seating capacity has been increased and the auditorium improved. Eventually the stalls will seat 257, the pit 50, and the balcony 85. The stage, which was damaged by a German bomb, is to be rebuilt on up-to-date lines; and the first play is to be by Edward Knoblock. It is a relief to hear nothing more about that piece of "frightfulness," the looking-glass curtain!

The Players Club of the University of Toronto is planning a season of productions, opening with "The Queen's Enemies," by Lord Dunsany, and the old French farce, "Pierre Patelin," as a double bill. During the December holidays the Chester, mysteries of the Nativity and the Adoration will be given. Later productions are to be "The Alchemist," by Ben Jonson; "The Trojan Women," by Euripides, in Gilbert Murray's version; "The New Sin," a modern drama by Basil MacDonald Hastings; and "Love's Labor's Lost," by Shakespeare. The Shakespearean revival is to be staged in June in the university quadrangle. The productions are to be under the direction of Roy Mitchell, who has been associated with the dramatic activities of the Arts and Letters Club of Toronto and with the Greenwich Village Theater, New York City. The Players Club now has the use of the newly completed Hart House Theater. This theater seats 500 and is well equipped, having its own workshops and scenic studio.

Gregory Kelley is to have the title rôle in "Piccadilly Jim," Stuart Walker's production of a new comedy by P. G. Wodehouse and Guy Bolton. The cast will include Misses Elizabeth Patterson, Ruth Gordon, Catherine Proctor, and William Sampson.

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

Barney Bernard IN HIS HONOR, ABE POTASH

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Dorothy Wordsworth's Journals

Today I read the poet's book, She who so comforted those Gramere days
When song was at the flood, and thence I took
A larger note of fortitude and praise.
And in her ancient fastness beauty stirred,
And happy faith was in my heart again,
Because the virtue of a simple word
Was durable above the lives of men.
—From "Tides," by John Drinkwater.

Those Rides Through Tawny Spain

"Oh! the delight of this gypsy, Bedouin, nomad life, seasoned with unfettered liberty! We pitch our tent wherever we please, and there we make our home—far from letters 'requiring an immediate answer,' and distant dining-outs, visits, ladies' maids, hand-boxes, butlers, botes, and button-holders," Richard Ford exclaims in "Gatherings From Spain."
"Escaping from the meshes of the West End of London, we are transported into a new world; every day the out-of-door panorama is varied; now the heart is cheered and the countenance made glad by gazing on plains overflowing with milk and honey, . . . where the orange and citron bark in the glorious sunbeams, the palm without the desert, the sugar-cane without the slave. Anon we are lost amid the silence of cloud-capped glaciers, where rock and granite are tost about like the fragments of a broken world, by the wild magnificence of nature, who, careless of mortal admiration, lavishes with proud indifference her fairest charms where most unseen, her grandest forms where most inaccessible. Every day and everywhere we are unconsciously funding a stock of treasures and pleasures of memory, to be hived in our bosoms like the honey of the bee, to cheer and sweeten our after-life."
"Of one thing the reader may be assured—that dear will be to him, as is now to us, the remembrance of those wild and weary rides through tawny Spain, where hardship was forgotten ere it was undergone: those sweet-lyred hills—those rocky crags and torrents—those fresh valleys which communicated their own freshness to the heart—that keen relish for hard fare, gained and seasoned by hunger saucy, which life did not invent."
"Whatever be the number of the party, and however they travel, whether on wheels or horseback, admitting even that a pleasant friend pro vehiculo est, that is, is better than a postchaise, yet no one should ever

dream of making a pedestrian tour in Spain. It seldom answers anywhere."

"Walking is 'the manner by which beasts travel, who have therefore four legs; those bipeds who follow the example of the brute animals will soon find that they will be reduced to their level in more particulars than they imagined or bargained for. Again, as no Spaniard ever walks for pleasure, and none ever perform a journey on foot except tramps and beggars, it is never supposed possible that anyone else should do so except from compulsion. Pedestrians therefore are either ill-received, or become objects of universal suspicion; for a Spanish authority, judging of others by himself, always takes the worst view of the stranger, whom he considers as guilty until he proves himself innocent."

"Before the pleasures of a riding tour through Spain are mentioned, a few observations on the choice of companions may be made."

"Those who travel in public conveyances or with muleteers are seldom likely to be left alone. It is the horseman who strikes into out-of-the-way, unfrequented districts who will feel the want of that important item—a traveling companion, on which, as in choosing a wife, it is easy enough to give advice. The patient must, however, administer to himself, and the selection will depend of course, much on the taste and idiosyncrasy of each individual; those unfortunate persons who are accustomed to have everything their own way, or those, happy ones, who are never less alone than when alone, and who possess the alchemy of finding resources and amusements in themselves, may perhaps find that plan to be the best; at all events, no company is better than bad company: 'mas vale ir solo, que mal acompañado.' A solitary wanderer is certainly the most unfettered as regards his notions and motions, 'no tengo padre ni madre, ni perro que me ladre.' He who has neither father, mother, nor dog to bark at him, can read the book of Spain, as it were, in his own room, dwelling on what he likes, and skipping what he does not, as with a red Murray."

A Letter From Theodore Roosevelt

Amongst the many delightful accounts, which appear in the book recently issued, "Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children," is the following experience in Porto Rico:

U. S. S. Louisiana.

At Sea, November 23, 1906.

Dear Kermit:—

We had a most interesting two days at Porto Rico. We landed on the south side of the island and were received by the Governor and the rest of the Administration, including nice Mr. Laurence Graham; then were given a reception by the Alcalde and people of Ponce; and then went straight across the island in automobiles to San Juan on the north shore.

It was an eighty-mile trip and really delightful. The road wound up to the high mountains of the middle island, through them, and then down again to the flat plain on the north shore. The scenery was beautiful. It was as thoroughly tropical as Panama, but much more livable. There were palms, tree-ferns, bananas, mangoes, bamboos, and many other trees and multitudes of brilliant flowers. There was one vine called the dream-vine with flowers as big as great white water-lilies, which close up tight in the day-time and bloom at night. There were vines with masses of little white flowers, which at night-time smell deliciously. There were trees studded over with huge white flowers, and others, the flamboyane such as I saw in the campaign at Santiago, are a mass of large scarlet blossoms. In June, but which now had shed them. I thought the tree-ferns, especially beautiful. The towns were just such as you saw in Cuba, quaint, brilliantly colored, with the old church or cathedral fronting the plaza, and the plaza always full of flowers. . . .

There is something pathetic and childlike about the people. We are giving them a good government and the island is prospering. I never saw a finer set of young fellows than those engaged in the Administration. Mr. Graham, whom of course you remember, is the intimate friend and ally of the leaders of the Administration, that is of Governor Beekman Winthrop and of the Secretary of State, Mr. Regis Post. Graham is a perfect trump and such a handsome, athletic fellow, and a real Sir Galahad. Any wrongdoing, and especially any cruelty makes him flame with fearless indignation. He perfectly delighted the Porto Ricans and also immensely puzzled them by coming in his Scotch kilt to a Government ball. Accordingly, at my special request, I had him wear his kilt at the state dinner and reception the night we were at the palace. You know he is a descendant of Montrose, and although born in Canada, his parents were Scotch and he was educated in Scotland. Do tell Mr. Bob Fergus about him and his kilt when you next write him.

We spent the night at the palace, which is half palace and half castle, and was the residence of the old Spanish governors. It is nearly four hundred years old, and is a delightful building, with quaint gardens and a quaint sea-wall looking over the bay. There were colored lanterns lighting up the gardens for the reception; and the view across the bay in the moonlight was lovely. Our rooms were as attractive as possible too, except that they were so very airy and open that we found it difficult to sleep—not that that much mattered as, thanks to the earliness of our start and the lateness of our reception, we had barely four hours in which we even tried to sleep. The next morning we came back in automobiles over different and even more beautiful roads. The mountain



The Cheddar Cliffs, Somersetshire, England

A Descent From the Mendip Hills

It would be hard to find a more glorious finish to a drive from London than the descent from the Mendip Hills in Somerset through the Cheddar Gorge into the quaint little village of Cheddar. The plain of Sedgemoor stretches away to the Quantock Hills and the Bristol Channel, and as the road winds down through magnificent cliffs each succeeding view eclipses the one before in impressive beauty. The limestone cliffs are always full of moisture, and even, even in the midst of a hot, dry summer, provide all that is needed for vines, wild flowers, and little shrubs to grow in luxuriance. It is good to climb to the top of the cliffs and feel the clean, fresh breezes from the Atlantic; to see in the wonderful landscape that ancient town of England, Glastonbury, wrapped in legend; Wells Cathedral and its own of running streams; Bridgewater and the Plain of Sedgemoor, scene of Monmouth's dream and tragic dénouement.

Medieval England

To the White Horse of the Berkshire Downs, which lies within a drive of his later home at Kilmecott, Morris made a regular yearly pilgrimage. "Not seldom I please myself," he wrote many years afterwards, "with trying to realize the face of medieval England; the many chases and great woods, the stretches of common tillage and common pasture quite unenclosed; the rough husbandry of the tilled parts, the unimproved breeds of cattle, sheep, and swine, especially the latter, so lank and long and lathy, looking so strange to us; the strings of pack-horses along the bridge-roads, the scantiness of the wheel-roads, scarce any except those left by the Romans, and those made from monastery to monastery; the scarcity of bridges, and people using ferries instead, or fords where they could; the little towns well bechurched, often walled; the villages just where they are now (except for those who have nothing left but the church to tell of them), but better and more populous; . . . the beautiful manor-houses, some of them castles once, and survivals from an earlier period; some new and elegant; some out of all proportion small for the importance of their lords. How strange it would be for us if we could be landed in fourteenth century England; unless we saw the crest of some familiar hill, like that which yet bears upon it a symbol of an English tribe, the village which looking down on the plain where Alfred was born, I once had many such ponderings." —From "The Life of William Morris," by J. W. Mackail.

Words

Words are deeds. The words we hear May revolutionize or rear A mighty state. The words we read May be a spiritual deed Excelling any fleshly one. As much as the celestial sun Transcends a bon-fire, made to throw A light upon some rare-show. A simple proverb tagged with rhyme May color half the course of time; The pregnant saying of a sage May influence every coming age; A song in its effects may be More glorious than Thermopylae. And many a lay that schoolboys scan A nobler feat than Inkermann. —Charles Harpur.

"Unfoldment, Not Accretion"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THE insistence of Christian Science upon the allness of God and the consequent nothingness of matter seems startling or troublesome to mortal mind, this does not warrant a contemptuous dismissal of the proposition without investigation. If it be true, indeed, that God is All, this is the most necessary knowledge in the world for a man to attain; and because this teaching is in advance of what the world conceives, it does not thereby ignore the world's present need, but rather meets that need by providing a remedy for human ills which has not been found in material ways and means. In presenting the allness of God, Christian Science is not introducing an innovation, for the infinity of God is an eternal fact which has been discovered. An eternal fact cannot be successfully denied. Men may blind themselves to the fact and suffer the illusive consequences of their own delusion, but the fact remains unmoved. So it is that in its presentation of the perfection of God and of spiritual man in the likeness of God, "Christian Science is the unfolding of true metaphysics," as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 69 of "Miscellaneous Writings." "That is, of Mind, or God, and His attributes. Science rests on Principle and demonstration. The Principle of Christian Science is divine. Its rule is, that man shall utilize the divine power."

The very fact that the perfection of being seems incomprehensible to material sense shows that the human being is obliged by the limits of finite conception to grow to an appreciation of what is perfectly simple truth in divine metaphysics. Out of his own illuminating experiences, Peter very appropriately spoke of the necessity of growing "in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." Spiritual growth is the result of perception and understanding; and divine ideas, hidden and remote to material sense, unfold with every advancing step, and these ideas, properly conceived, are subject to demonstration. The Science of being reveals the truth that spiritual man, the only man that really exists, is made in God's likeness. The human being cannot grasp the vastness of this fact of being or demonstrate it in its entirety; but he can immediately begin his emergence out of the material sense of existence into the verities of being by correcting and destroying the more palpable errors of the human mind. The perception of spiritual man in God's likeness is a spiritual awakening, this purely conceived spiritual idea is necessarily at first nourished by the simple truths of divine Love that the human being is able early to perceive. Thus, to quote Peter again, every one may, by "laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and all evil speakings, as newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby."

Because Science unfolds infinite demonstrable Principle, it is obviously impossible for one to grow into the understanding of God and man through another's demonstration. It is true that one may assist another in the overcoming of some specific manifestation of error, just as Jesus healed the multitudes and helped his disciples over the rough places. But demonstration is knowledge utilized, and demonstration is therefore the only means of spiritual growth. Each one has the task of gaining for himself the knowledge of God, or Principle, and until this knowledge becomes his own, he cannot demonstrate it or grow thereby. The disciples were lifted up to heights of spiritual serenity and joy in the companionship of their great Master, but when his spirituality was advancing beyond what they could perceive, they returned to their nets; they were exactly what they were by their own knowledge of God, and it was not until after their individual pentecost illumination that they were able to go forth in their own understanding of God and utilize the divine power in anything like the extensive overcoming of sin, disease, and death that Jesus the Christ had shown them how to do over and over again.

It is impossible for a man genuinely to advance in the understanding of Christian Science through felicitous association with those who are demonstrating their knowledge of God in destroying disease and overcoming material obstacles; nor does he rise to the knowledge of God through any prestige of position or by external advantages. He grows by the good that is unfolded in his own consciousness and by his ability to demonstrate that good in destroying the beliefs of material existence. This is surely what Mrs. Eddy reveals divine Science and its operation to be, when she writes on page 68 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Christian Science presents unfoldment, not accretion; it manifests no material growth from molecule to mind, but an impartation of the divine Mind to man and the universe."

Jesus' scientific demonstrations of the divine power unfolded the reality and supremacy of good, and by his proof he showed conclusively, not for his day only, but for all time, that evil, matter, is unreal. It is sufficiently clear that it was his realization of the Mind of the Christ that enabled Jesus to do his mighty works, the Mind which utterly repudiates the existence of any carnal mind. This makes it amply clear that the understanding of divine power which overcomes all error is unfolded only as a man

departs from the carnal or material belief of existence and lets that Mind be in him which was also in Christ Jesus. This unfolding of spiritual power through individual perception and demonstration constitutes the necessary growth out of human concepts toward the spiritual perfection which Jesus the Christ revealed as the true status of being. On page 103 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Infinite perfection is unfolded as man attains the stature of man in Christ Jesus by means of the Science which Jesus taught and practised."

A man becomes like that which he most contemplates. Material thinking is necessarily evidenced in material living and in want of spiritual power. Holding thought unwaveringly to the spiritual truth of perfect God and perfect man produces the inevitable effect of growth toward harmony. The material sense of existence diminishes and spiritual consciousness in the likeness of God is unfolded, for, with thought uplifted and conforming to Principle, "we all," as Paul declared, "with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory even as by the Spirit of the Lord."

Browning's Walks

In his early years Browning had always a great liking for walking in the dark. At Camberwell he was wont to carry this love to the point of losing many a night's repose. There was, in particular, a wood near Dulwich, whither he was wont to go. There he would walk swiftly and eagerly along the solitary and lightless byways, finding a potent stimulus to imaginative thought in the happy isolation thus enjoyed, with all the concurrent delights of natural things, the wind moving through the tree branches, the drifting of poignant fragrances, even in winter-tide, from herb and sappy bark, imperceptible almost even by the alertest sense in the day's manifold detachments. At this time, too, he composed much in the open air. This he rarely, if ever, did in later life. Not only many portions of "Paracelsus," but several scenes in "Storford" were enacted first in these midnight silences of the Dulwich woodland. Here, too, as the poet once declared; he came to know the serene beauty of dawn; for every now and again, after having read late, or written long, he would steal quietly from the house, and walk till the morning twilight graded to the pearl and amber of the new day.—William Sharp, in "Life of Robert Browning."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1919

EDITORIALS

An Order With Extraordinary Purposes

IT is doubtful if any broad division of the population of the United States could set over against one another two classes of people differing so generally from one another as city folk and country folk. Each class feels that it knows and understands the other, each takes the other largely for granted, and each is prone to blame the other for economic conditions that are not to its liking. Each class seems to feel, indeed, that its interests are divergent from those of the other. And it must be confessed that this view is reasonably deductible from such experiences as that of a few months past with the daylight-saving legislation, when a plan ardently favored by city workers was negated by the influence of the farmers, even in spite of the twice-expressed disapproval of the President of the nation. That negation, a clean-cut victory for the country folk, may pave the way to a better understanding between the two great classes here referred to. The division on the question, to a degree seldom realized in the United States, was a division between urban sentiment and farm sentiment; and just as the abruptness of the cleavage is fair measure of the misunderstanding of each class by the other, so it gives promise, in a way, of better mutual appreciation hereafter. Not soon again, for one thing, will any considerable body of city people run away with the notion that the farmers are not organized. Only organization could bring such definite legislative results as the persistent defeat of the daylight-saving proposals. In fact, the victory for the farmers in the matter is now frankly claimed by an organization purporting to represent a cool million of the producing farmers of the country, yet known to city people, as a rule, only by name.

This organization is usually referred to as the National Grange. Information about its extent and its purposes is not lying about on tables where city folk are likely to pick it up, yet that sort of information is well worth the attention of everybody, even of those who do not expect ever to own or to work a farm. City people cannot afford to remain ignorant of a body that has demonstrated such power to control a national decision in which city people have a direct interest, but beyond all considerations involving possible conflict of city and country interests, city folk may find in the Grange certain general purposes with which their interests may harmonize. For the keynote of Grange activities is co-operation, one of its main tenets is that "Individual happiness depends on general prosperity," while cardinal objects are to oppose "such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profits," to oppose the "tyranny of monopolies," to oppose "excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant profits in trade," and to seek "the greatest good to the greatest number" in "the protection of every true interest of our land, by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade, and legitimate profits." The Grange is not a political organization. It bars the discussion of political candidates, likewise all partisan or sectarian questions. As a means of bringing producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and most friendly relations, it aims to minimize the number of middlemen. It advocates the reduction of expenses, both individual and corporate. It urges systematization of work, and greater but well-considered production. And it discourages "the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy."

Certainly these purposes are not out of keeping with the times. They can hardly fail to strike a responsive chord in areas far more populous than the open fields of the farm country. Yet these purposes were framed in no recent period. They date from the early years of the Grange, indicating, perhaps, that reconstruction times following the Civil War were marked by conditions and needs alike in kind, if not in degree, to those following the World War so lately concluded. Not every secret order states its purposes so frankly as the Grange, yet the Grange is a secret order, the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. Patterned somewhat after the Masonic order, it is like Masonry in turning explicitly to Deity for guidance toward "wisdom, justice, fraternity, and political purity," but it differs from Masonry in admitting women to equal membership with men. And there are those who hold that not a little of its success in making itself a strong influence on the life of the country is due to its frank acknowledgment that the sphere of woman, and woman's abilities, should be properly appreciated and recognized.

For about a year the National Grange has maintained national headquarters in Washington. Naturally the organization has thus been able to exert a more direct influence than before upon legislation affecting the interests of farmers. But apparently it has done more than this. In its willingness to cooperate with all sorts of organizations having the interests of farmers at heart, it has clarified and focused their purposes. And aside from interests peculiar to the farms, it has been drawn effectively into such matters as that of the Plumb plan for railroad control, and the Mondell bill for soldier settlements. In each of these projects it discovered and opposed provisions menacing the freedom of the farmers to such effect that it claims to have caused the shelving of the Plumb plan by its promoters, and to have found itself joining forces with Lieutenant-Colonel Ansell and the American Military Reform Association in advocating a change in American military methods sufficient to give the soldier a fair deal. Not always has victory rewarded the efforts of the Grange in respect to legislation, but that its influence is definite and formidable is well established.

The Greek Claim to Korytza

ALTHOUGH the claim, put forward by Greece, that, in the final settlement of the northern Epirus question, the town and sanjak of Korytza shall be ceded to Greece, has support from many sources, perhaps the one that makes most immediate appeal is the geographical one. The Greek claim to Korytza on the basis of race is, of course, quite irrefragable. There is no question with those who know anything about the Christian Epirote that he is a Greek of Greeks; whilst it is a matter of simple record that of the two races inhabiting the sanjak, namely, the Orthodox Greeks and the Muhammadan Albanians, the Orthodox Greeks are in a decided majority. From a cultural point of view, the ethnological question being settled in favor of Greece, the claims of the Greek are overwhelming. All the culture in the sanjak is Greek culture. Of the seventy-three schools in Korytza, no less than seventy-two are Greek; whilst the one which is Albanian owes its existence and maintenance mainly to the efforts of American missionaries.

It is, however, the "geographic claim" which, other things being equal, is the most striking. From time immemorial, the only road connecting the towns and villages of Epirus with the towns and villages of Serbian Macedonia, as it is today, has run through Korytza. Winding in and out amidst the valleys of one of the most mountainous countries in Europe, it finds its way from the Adriatic at Prevesa to the Aegean at Salonika. In passing through Korytza, which lies at the apex of the great triangle formed by the Tomaros and the Pindus mountains, this road makes straight for the only gap between the two ranges, namely, that lying between Lake Orchida and Lake Presba. Korytza has no outlet either to the Aegean or to the Adriatic, except along this road. With Albania, to which the United States delegates to the Peace Conference, alone amongst the representatives of the powers, are desirous of uniting the sanjak, it has no communication of any value at all, from a commercial point of view. The only communication of any kind is through the Acroceraunear and Tomaros mountains, by a narrow road running along the banks of the Voussa River as it forces its way through the pass of Tepeleni. No trade of any importance has ever been carried on over this road, and the people of Korytza have never been accustomed to have much dealing with the people at the other side of the great barrier.

An Albanian Korytza, therefore, must mean the economic deterioration of northern Epirus, artificially cut off from its natural trade outlet eastward. Whilst for Korytza itself, practically isolated as it would be, it could only mean deterioration also.

The whole proposal to hand over Korytza to Albania is based on a curious misconception, for which the American missionaries in the sanjak are largely responsible. The contention is that the northern Epirote, inasmuch as he speaks Albanian, is really an Albanian and not a Greek. Now the great mass of the people in northern Epirus are bilingual. They speak an Albanian patois in their homes, but they read and write in Greek, and until the inauguration, some years ago, of a carefully organized propaganda, subsidized by both Austria and Italy, the northern Epirote never thought of himself as anything else but Greek. Such, at any rate, is the Greek claim, and, whatever the rights of the matter may be, the seventy-two Greek schools in Korytza to the one Albanian is alone significant evidence in support of it.

King Alfonso and Argentina

WHATEVER may be thought of Spain's attitude during the war, and it is not a question which the world can afford lightly to forget, there can be no doubt that the onset of the great struggle interrupted a tremendous bid which Spain was making to improve her international status. Circumstances had tended for some years previously to thrust prominence upon her. A "geographical position" had compelled two great powers, France and Great Britain, to take Spain very much into account in settling the Moroccan question in 1911 and 1912; whilst, in 1913 and before the war broke out in the following year, Spanish statesmen were dreaming complacently of a great Franco-Spanish alliance, and were occasionally telling their dreams. Spain was, at last, to climb back to her old position of a great power, and who should say how great she would be?

So, in May, 1913, King Alfonso paid a state visit to Paris, and, in the following October, all Madrid flocked into the streets to see the French President return the visit. The entente seemed to be deepening as rapidly as could be desired. Then came the war, and with it an end to the great development upon which Spain was so well embarked. State visits, fetes, and gala performances came to an unceremonious end, and the only currency of any value between nations took the form of deeds.

How Spain met, or rather failed to meet the demand is too well known to need any recounting. It was a sorry business enough, and yet not so sorry but that Spain, the moment the armistice was signed, felt safe in launching a tremendous campaign to secure the rehabilitation of her prestige with the victors. It cannot be said that, so far, she has been very successful, but she continues her efforts with energy unabated, and there is something curiously interesting in the fact that one of her great projects should be a rapprochement between herself and the Argentine Republic. King Alfonso, it is reported, is to pay a state visit to the Republic next year.

Now a frank review of the facts such as this need not involve, and should not involve anything but the most entire good will toward Spain. But Spain must learn, as all the world must learn, in so far as it has not learned it, that the days of make-believe in its widest sense are past, or, at any rate, are rapidly passing, and that the demand for deeds, so imperative during the war, still continues, and grows daily more urgent. Both Spain and Argentina need to learn this lesson, and by the time King Alfonso reaches Buenos Aires, next year, perhaps they will at any rate have begun to learn it.

From an international standpoint, as from every other standpoint, all must, of course, rejoice at the prospect of the two peoples coming closer together. Over a

hundred years have passed since the province of Buenos Aires raised the banner of revolt, and refused to recognize Joseph Bonaparte as King of Spain. Whilst nearly eighty years have passed since Spain herself recognized the independence of the "United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata." All bitterness has, therefore, long since passed away, and the Argentine Republic can extend the most cordial welcome to the ruler of a country from which itself has sprung.

Canada-Newfoundland Frontier Issue

THE agreement, recently come to by the Canadian and Newfoundland governments, to submit the dispute between the two dominions concerning the Canadian-Newfoundland frontier in Labrador to arbitration of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, will be cordially welcomed. The dispute is a long-standing one, and has, no doubt, in the past, suffered from the fact that it was regarded, in some quarters at any rate, as being largely academic. As long as the estimate of Labrador as an entirely valueless country remained unquestioned, no one could be expected to attach great importance to the question of ownership. Moreover, until quite recently, there existed, out beyond the vague frontiers claimed by Newfoundland, a vast stretch of "no man's land," somewhere at the other side of which lay Canada, and this tended to render a delimitation of frontier apparently less urgent.

As between two rapidly growing countries like Canada and Newfoundland, the long-continued existence of a large stretch of unappropriated land is, however, practically an impossibility, and some time ago, when the Province of Quebec secured jurisdiction over extensive territory to the north, the provincial lands were brought well within hail of those claimed by Newfoundland. Then, about the same time, as the result of a more energetic exploration, it gradually came to be recognized that the great Labrador Peninsula was very far indeed from being the valueless country it had been written down for so long. On the contrary, it was found to be a land of great natural resources, its silent valleys and hillsides covered with trees only waiting the coming of the "lumberjack" to supply the world's growing need of lumber; whilst its great mineral resources were clearly another untapped source of supply for the increasing demand for raw materials. The outcome of all this was, as might be expected, that the question as to which government the prospector should apply to for the necessary rights to enable him to carry out his work became an urgent one.

For some time past, disputes have not been of infrequent occurrence between the two governments over the matter. Quebec is inclined to push up its frontier almost to within sight of the sea, whilst Newfoundland contends that the natural frontier would be roughly along the headwaters of the rivers which find their outlet on the Labrador coast. Both sides are, no doubt, well supplied with reasons in support of their claims, but it is most satisfactory to find that no attempt has been made to tie the hands of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in coming to a decision. The terms of reference are of the broadest kind, the committee being simply invited to answer the question, "What is the location and definition of the boundary as between Canada and Newfoundland on the Labrador Peninsula?" Once the question is settled, and the judicial committee will no doubt expedite a decision as much as possible, the development of the country ought to be rapid, for there can be no doubt, with any one who has kept note of the march of events in the matter of land development, that the arctic and sub-arctic regions of the world are receiving a very special attention. Ways and means of developing them, unthought of ten or twenty years ago, are being discovered and put into practice.

Wild Horses on the Desert

AT ANY season of the year, even in the late fall or early winter, when there are scraps of snow on the ground and more than scraps of clouds in the sky, one motoring through what used to be called the Great American Desert looks for wild horses. Of course this region of sagebrush and rabbit brush never was a real desert of sand, like the Sahara, but always it has been more or less a range for sheep and cattle, with a surprising number of succulent spears of grass in the broad open places between the ever-varying mountains. So where there is food for cattle, scarce though it may seem to the onrushing motorist, who has no time for the small things, there is food for mustangs.

As the car whirls away from the last of the valleys that are irrigated by little rivers, the out-of-the-world feeling of the country increases. First, a huge alkali flat reminds one that the silent places are at hand. From the distance it is obviously an obstacle of shivering blue water in the interval of sunshine; but when the road actually lunges out on to this, the pseudo-lake resolves itself into a delightfully solid way of travel through the mirage. Beyond the mirage, as the country becomes more rolling, one realizes that in all this silence the strange sound of the machine is almost bound to arouse any isolated band and send them dashing off behind the nearest hillock. Possibly they may linger unwarned near a water-hole. But more often, when the car rounds the curve in the road where such a hole is hidden, fresh tracks and a bit of desert water for the radiator are the only reward. What a hole it is, with stains of alkali all about it! But the water itself is sweet and cold in a tiny cavicle pool in the earth-bank. Why it stays there throughout the year is hard for the casual observer to determine, since this particular mound seems no different from all the arid others; but here it is, the center of life for such wild horses as may dwell in this vicinity.

On the car rushes into great spaces bounded by the main ranges of that section. There—say, in Railroad Valley, so called because a railroad could be built through the length of it almost on the level, though none has ever come within a hundred miles of it—the sense of vast remoteness, so different from the mere breadth of Kansas or Nebraska prairies, or the huge shade of a big-

tree forest, seems a still more proper setting for a band of desert roamers. And sure enough, as the automobile bounds over a slight rise, in the midst of a herd of shaggy cattle half a dozen mustangs are grazing. For the instant the presence of the steers has put them off guard. Suddenly, though, they hear the approach. With heads up and unkempt manes and tails blowing in the wind, they pause, but just for the moment. Then off they tear to the north with the milder cattle lagging behind them. That is indeed the free life for the horse. For he is racing off not because he is afraid but because he is free.

Though these wild horses are hunted and captured as a regular business, may the few survivors not be of almost as much value picturesquely in the life of the country as commercially? Surely in this region, where one may go for 200 miles and pass not a dozen ranch houses, a few mustangs, at least, are entitled to remain to gladden the traveler. Already there are the first indications that this desert, some day, must bud and blossom as the rose. Even at Blue Eagle, where there is a single hut made out of old tin cans, and where gasoline is 75 cents a gallon, there is a windmill that is reclaiming a plot of excellent soil. Each of the dozen houses has its well, its spring, or its streamlet trickling from the treeless ravine in the mountain behind it. So, sooner or later, the wild wanderers must give way before civilization. Meanwhile the motorist who enjoys the desert has them for an added attraction.

Notes and Comments

A PROFOUND line of thought than the young man intended seems to have been started by the remark of the Prince of Wales at Mt. Vernon as he contemplated the picture of his grandfather visiting America. "I see grandfather wore a plug hat," said the Prince. "I wonder if I should have done the same." One contemplates that England of half a century and more ago, and agrees with the American editorial writer who promptly answers the Prince that in 1860 he, too, would have worn a plug hat just like grandfather's. A determined eccentricity might have selected other headgear, but no Prince "properly regarding the feelings of the commercial, the 'middle classes' of Great Britain" would then have done so; the "plug hat" was inevitable. But the long reign of the "topper" as the visible crown of commerce as well as society in London is over; the war completed a process already well under way, and a Prince of Wales can wear any kind of hat he chooses without disturbing British conventions.

THE suggestion is made by Judge Robert Grant in "Law and the Family" that women might reasonably much more often serve as executors, guardians, or in other fiduciary capacities, and, coming from an observer whose position has afforded long opportunity to reach practical conclusions, it will undoubtedly attract attention. This judicial opinion handed down in a book declares that the holder of such a trust should possess sound judgment, "which is a synonym of common sense and tact," and believes that "any woman worth her salt ought to find the study and comparison of statistics enabling her to discriminate between investments no more difficult than algebra." He has apparently no doubt that if women were more generally employed in such capacities there would soon be no disturbing question of their abilities.

SOLDIERS of fortune have had a world to their liking during these last few years. What is now to become of the restless, the wanderers, the adventurous? The Times of London recently published an advertisement in which "three subalterns" made known their wish "to engage on an adventurous career," and ended cheerily with "Anybody got a war on?" Let them not despair. Civilization has always need of the hardy and the bold.

THE statement of Mr. C. M. Garland, in Power, that a large coal-consuming plant can, if it will but adopt certain comparatively inexpensive processes, secure enough by-products to pay for the coal, amounts practically to suggesting a method by which the plant would reduce its coal bill to zero. One must know more about coal and its by-products than do most people in order to follow the details, but a writer in Mechanical Engineering thinks the idea "apparently well borne out by recent experience," and adds that it would materially conserve coal into the bargain. Here, in fact, appears to be something for the consideration of those in charge of the majority of American public service utilities, most of them using more than fifty tons of coal a day and operating on a twenty-four-hour schedule, which seem to be essential points in securing those precious by-products.

THERE are few landscapes which impress the beholder as deeply as the Roman Campagna. The crumbling outlines of the Alban hills, the shattered arches of the imperial aqueducts, the vast, tragic loneliness of the immortal plain, all these blend together in an ineffaceable impression. Ruskin has left a superb picture paragraph of it. A letter from Italy now tells that Italian peasants have invaded the Campagna, and staked out little properties for themselves, even as settlers might have done in Oklahoma. The lands of the Campagna are owned by Roman nobles who have turned them into game preserves. Rough huts of turf and sheet metal now stand in the shadow of the Claudian arches.

"For twenty years," says a former bartender, speaking in the columns of The Dearborn Independent, "I watched the effect of alcohol upon men." So watching, the bartender reached a number of conclusions. "Men drank," says he, "for the alcohol in the drink and for no other reason." He decided that his skill in mixing drinks had been evolved and perfected as a means of making alcohol palatable, otherwise it would be for most drinkers quite unpleasant. He discovered that adulteration was a common practice in selling drinks. And he observed how men behaved under the influence of drink. They became foolish; they became boastful; they became liars. As one reads the former bartender's observations one realizes plainly enough why bartenders are so well content to practice prohibition themselves.